FBIS

DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

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INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Reportage Continues on 'Comradeship-in-Arms 80' Maneuvers AA 1
    Aspiring Officers Visit Units AA 1
    Naval Units at Bases AA 1

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Attacks New U.S. Nuclear Strategy [29 Aug] BB 1
TANJUG Comments on Upcoming CSCE Conference in Madrid BB 2

BULGARIA

Sofia Radio Cites Polish Party Daily on Recent Events C 1
Reportage on Official Visit of Zambian President Kaunda C 1
    Arrival 30 August C 1
    Official Talks C 2
    Awards, Dinner Given C 2
    Varna Visit C 3
    Varna Dinner C 3
    Plovdiv Okrug Visit C 3
    Further Official Talks C 4
    Tolbukhin Okrug Tour C 4
Peter Tanchev Meets With Swiss Deputies C 4
Todorov Receives Departing Netherlands Ambassador C 5
Dzhurov Speaks at Officers' Graduation Ceremony C 5

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Stabilization in Poland, U.S. 'Distortions,' Noted [Pranchar] D 1
    Press Coverage D 2
    Involvement of Antisocialists [Sojka] D 2
Foreign Minister Chnoupek Receives Polish Ambassador D 3
Foreign Minister Receives Soviet Ambassador D 3
Foreign Minister Congratulates New Polish Counterpart D 3
Prague Expels Civil Rights Campaigner Lederer [DPA] D 3
Havlin Addresses Students at Higher Political School D 3
CPCZ Daily Discusses Need To Conserve Energy [RUDE PRAVO 27 Aug] D 4
Fuel and Power Minister Reviews Energy Supply Situation D 5
CPSL Daily Reviews Results of Zlobin Method in Slovakia [Bratislava PRAVDA 28 Aug] D 6
Hruskovic Addresses CPSL Meeting on Science, Technology D 7

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

ADN Cites PRAVDA, TRYBUNA LUDU Articles on Polish Crisis E 1
Fischer Arrives in New York for UN Special Session E 2
Soviet Delegate to Leipzig Fair Praises GDR Economy E 2
Sindermann Receives Finnish Friendship Delegation E 2

- FDJ Leader Krenz Meets With French Communist Youth E 3
- Axen Addresses Meeting on 'Imperialist Designs' E 3
- FRG State Secretary Von Wuerzen Assesses Intra-German Trade [DPA] E 4
- FRG Citizen Arrested at Staaken Border Crossing Point E 4
- Briefs: Kampuchean Workers Trained; Agreement With Sri Lanka E 4

HUNGARY

- Budapest Reports on Agreement Reached in Polish Silesia F 1
- Indian Parliamentary Delegation Arrives 1 Sep F 1
- Indian Communist Delegation Arrives 2 Sep F 1
- Lazar, Cardinal Comment on Church-State Relations F 1

POLAND

- Gierek Chairs, Addresses Meeting of Party Officials G 1
- Government Reaches Agreement With Striking Coal Miners G 1
    - Demands 'Totally Acceptable' G 1
    - Agreement Signed G 1
- Government Commission Continuing Talks at Szczecin Plants G 2
- Government, CRZZ Consult on Wages, Prices G 2
- Walesa on Future Plans of Independent Unions [Hamburg BILD-ZEITUNG 3 Sep] G 2
- All Work Enterprises Operating in Gdansk Voivodship G 3
    - Gasoline Restrictions Eased G 3
- 'Normal Workday' Reported Along Szczecin Coast G 4
- Jablonski Holds Talks With New Administrative Tribunal G 4
- World Reaction to Strike Results Reported G 5
    - 'Relief' in Washington G 5
    - Paper on Antisocialist Propaganda [TRYBUNA LUDU] G 5
- TRYBUNA LUDU Attacks 'Antisocialist Forces' [Markowski, 30-31 Aug] G 6
- GLOS PRACY To Publish Correction to Distorted Statement G 9
- Media on Changes, Tasks Facing Nation After Strikes G 9
    - Warsaw Press Comment G 9
    - Najmrodzki Commentary G 10
- Prolonged Strikes Would Result in Chaos [Chadzynski in ZYCIE WARSZAWY 30-31 Aug] G 12
- Catholic Leader Appeals for End to Strike Crisis [Zablocki in ZYCIE WARSZAWY 30-31 Aug] G 14
- Catholic Daily Editor on Implications of Strike Results [Paris] G 15
- Kuron Interviewed on Delay of KOR Members' Release [London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH 2 Sep] G 18
- Dissident Editor Interviewed on Results of Strike [BBC Television] G 18
- Commentaries View Nation's Position in Postwar Europe G 20
    - Role in International Politics [Krasucki] G 20
    - Wartime Struggle, Raison d'Etat G 21
- Eight Dead, Many Injured in Katowice Coal Mine Accident G 21
- Statistics Office Chief Promises Reforms G 22
- Military Daily Views U.S. Directive 59 [Zielicz in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 13 Aug] G 25
- Foreign Minister Receives Canadian Party Leader G 26

ROMANIA

- Cameroon President Completes Visit; Joint Declaration Issued H 1
    - Dinner Toast [SCINTEIA, 28 Aug] H 1
    - 28 August Talks H 4
    - 29 August Talks H 5

- Meeting With Diplomatic Corps H 6
- Ceausescu Signing Ceremony Speech H 6
- Ahidjo Signing Ceremony Speech H 7
- Joint Declaration [SCINTEIA 31 Aug] H 9
- Joint Communique [SCINTEIA 31 Aug] H 14
- Ahidjo Departure H 18

Ceausescu Receives Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam H 19
Greek President Karamanlis Arrives in Bucharest 2 Sep H 20
RCP Official Receives Honduras CP Official [SCINTEIA 28 Aug] H 20
PLO Member Qaddumi Arrives in Bucharest 2 Sep H 20
Belgian Freedom Party Official on Visit H 21
- Ceausescu Meeting H 21

Foreign Trade Minister Burtica Addresses UN Special Session H 22
- Meets Delegates, U.S. Businessmen H 25

Agricultural Cooperation Talks With Austria Reported H 25
Ceausescu Addresses Mining, Energy Workers at Motru Rally H 26
Ceausescu Begins Working Visit to Gorj County 1 Sep H 32
Briefs: Italian Military Vessel; Ambassador to Sudan H 32

YUGOSLAVIA

Reportage Continues on Polish Situation I 1
- Bajalski on Soviet Restraint [POLITIKA 28 Aug] I 1
- BORBA, POLITIKA Reports I 2
- Novakovski on Outcome I 4

Djuranovic Receives Swedish Ambassador I 5
Djuranovic Chairs FEC Session on Exchange, Credit I 5
Naftagas of Novi Sad Searches for Oil, Gas [BORBA 18 Aug] I 6
BORBA Reports on Slovene Coal Miners' Difficulties [20 Aug] I 6
Slovene Council Increases Price of Electricity, Coal I 8
Croatian Meeting Discusses Market Supply Situation [BORBA 15 Aug] I 8
Macedonian League Discusses Economic Stabilization I 8
Montenegro Prepares Constitutional Amendments [BORBA 21 Aug] I 10

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON 'COMRADESHIP-IN-ARMS 80' MANEUVERS

Aspiring Officers Visit Units

LD312338 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1524 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Berlin, 30 Aug (ADN)--Future officers of the GDR National People's Army had an insight on Saturday into the everyday life of the soldier during preparations for the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuver during a visit to units of the socialist fraternal armies. In the maneuver area in the north of the GDR, Free German Youth members from collectives of applicants for military professions briefed themselves at a motorized infantry unit on cooperation with crews of the People's Navy and examined military equipment.

In a talk the soldiers told their young guests that they have gained for the most part top marks for combat norms in the inspections of the past few days. Alongside Soviet naval infantrymen and sailors from the allied Baltic fleets they intend to pass this examination of military mastery with honors.

Soldiers from the fraternal armies' troops units taking part in the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuvers were welcomed on Saturday in several agricultural enterprises in the Magdeburg Bezirk.

Naval Units at Bases

DW021546 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1701 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Naval units of the allied socialist Baltic fleets arrived at their bases in the northern area of the GDR for the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuver. The crews of modern landing ships and minesweepers were welcomed today by thousands of Rostock working people. The main event was a meeting of the comrades-in-arms of the Baltic Red Banner Fleet and the GDR People's Navy with dockers and longshoremen of the Hanseatic city. There have also been encounters between soldiers and working people in Greifswald.

Meanwhile, a naval staff of the People's Navy started its work at the Rostock house of the National People's Army [NVA]. Also today a warm welcome was given to a Polish Army Unit, which takes part in the maneuver, by inhabitants of Angermuende and Schwedt Kreise at Tantow. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 30-31 August 1980 on pages 1 and 2 carries a 600-word feature report on the cordial welcome extended to the Polish Army unit that arrived to participate in the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuver in Angermuende. A friendship rally held there was addressed by Joachim Hirthe, acting first secretary of the Angermuende SED Kreis leadership, and by a Polish major, who stressed his unit's determination to contribute to the success of the maneuver.] Another meeting of comradeship-in-arms between working people and members of the Soviet Army, the Czechoslovak People's Army and the GDR National People's Army was held in Magdeburg Bezirk.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND ATTACKS NEW U.S. NUCLEAR STRATEGY

AU030820 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Aug 80 p 2

[Commentary by "Dr. H.": "Strategy of Suicide"]

[Text] Imperialist mass media are eagerly propagating the "Directive 59" on the new U.S. nuclear weapons strategy. It was proclaimed by President Carter early in August Responsible political figures throughout the world have condemned this strategy as playing dangerously with the fire of a nuclear world conflagration--Finnish President Kekkonen, Indian Foreign Minister Rao and others, forces such as the World Peace Council, the Association of U.S. Scientists, and, of course, the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, including the GDR.

What is it all about?

1--Through the development of new types of nuclear weapons, as provided for by the NATO long-term program and the Brussels missiles decision, the United States wants to alter the existing military balance in its favor and to acquire a nuclear blackmail potential. It intends to aim so-called selective nuclear strikes "merely" against enemy armament centers, military depots, staffs and nuclear weapons launching positions, so as to eliminate them. This project is cynically praised as "humane" because it would allegedly do away with area bombing, for example, of large cities.

2--The new concept is undoubtedly a strategy of first strike against the Soviet Union and the other states of the Warsaw Pact. It is a concept for the cold-bloodedly planned triggering of a nuclear war. It proves the increased aggressiveness of U.S. imperialism. It strikingly proves how vehemently U.S. imperialism is seeking to exacerbate the international situation.

3--The political-psychological background of the new nuclear concept is the abstruse idea that it would be possible to strategically paralyze the enemy in such a way that all he would have left would be means for waging a "limited" nuclear war, that is, tactical and operative nuclear weapons for waging war in Europe. U.S. territory--as in World Wars I and II--is not to be involved in the conflict. Let Europe be razed to the ground--but in America, as in the past, not a single window pane should be broken.

Naturally this concept is adventurist and dangerous. However, it is also bound to fail, from the very start. It is evidence of an astonishingly unrealistic assessment of the situation. The Soviet Union could not and cannot be blackmailed by nuclear threats. It has all the means at its disposal to deliver a proper rebuff to the obsessed advocate of a first strike. It is significant that it was U.S. Defense Secretary Brown who declared before the proclamation of the new Carter doctrine: "One cannot by any means be sure when initially using nuclear weapons against certain targets, no matter how selected, that this will not lead to an escalation to the point of an exchange of unlimited nuclear strikes."

This leaves the question of what minds, what thought patterns could produce the suicidal concept of the "selective first strike" at all. The answer is provided by the reckless greed for profits of the military-industrial complex in the United States. In addition to the Titan and Minuteman missiles, the B-52 bombers and the submarines with nuclear weapons also the MX missiles, the so-called cruise missiles, the Trident and the Pershing II missiles--all that is cash in the till. Marx was right when he wrote that capital is ready to trample everything underfoot as long as it brings superprofits.

The arms hyenas and sand-table planners in the Pentagon will not succeed in gaining military superiority with the new concepts, either. The peoples, however, are in a position to foil the U.S. plans. What is necessary is to bring down the existing military balance to a lower level through effective arms limitation and disarmament steps, and to implement the principle of equal security for all. The proposals of the Warsaw Pact countries, our entire policy and the will of all peoples are aimed at halting the arms race. Peace must become safer, it must become lasting.

TANJUG COMMENTS ON UPCOMING CSCE CONFERENCE IN MADRID

LD011730 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Sep (TANJUG)--The representatives of European states, the U.S.A. and Canada will assemble next week in Madrid at the preparatory meeting and at the beginning of November at the main meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE). In this way they will observe one of the main principles of the Helsinki Final Act--continuity of the CSCE.

It is certain that the present complicated and strained international situation will make the work of this important conference difficult, and that will demand responsibility from all participants. The crisis on detente calls for discussion on its causes and consequences bringing in focus problems most detrimental to stability and peace in the world.

Different interests of some countries, also expressed in their approaches to the Afghanistan problem, are already evident in the preparations for the CSCE. One side asserts that it is necessary to achieve certain progress in the solution of the Afghanistan crisis if the Madrid meeting is to succeed and the other conditions its success on "non-insistence" on the problem.

Both approaches are, in fact, at odds with the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act because they attempt to determine in advance the character and scope of the conference.

Such bloc approaches burdened previous meetings of the CSCE too. At the Belgrade meeting there were attempts to make the whole debate on the final document deal with the question of "human rights". As it was clear then that the problem is only an aspect of much deeper contradictions in the bloc structures, it is now clear that the "Afghanistan problem" could serve as a cloak for the continuation of rivalry and achievement of objectives of which security and cooperation in Europe are not the most important part.

It is believed that realism will, nevertheless, prevail in Madrid and that the participants will focus their attention on the questions of disarmament and broader cooperation in Europe if the meeting is to fulfil the basic expectations of most European states and peoples.

SOFIA RADIO CITES POLISH PARTY DAILY ON RECENT EVENTS

AU022100 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] The Polish press is publishing a series of articles on the tasks which the working people in socialist Poland are facing under the circumstances created in the country.

Despite difficulties and shortcomings, TRYBUNA LUDU, the organ of the PZPR states, the party was, is and will be the main moving force in building socialism. It is a party of the workers class and of all professional and social groups. It is the representative of various social strata and of different generations.

The daily TRYBUNA LUDU carries an editorial today in which the insinuations of Western newspapers and radio stations in connection with the strikes in some Polish enterprises are being unmasked. It is pointed out in the editorial that certain Western circles are openly trying to take advantage of events in Poland for the purpose of provoking a conflict between Poland and its neighbors and allies. Such voices, TRYBUNA LUDU points out, are expressing certain hopes and even political demands. They are hopes for antisocialist changes in Poland. They are hopes for the weakening of our country's ties with the Soviet Union and with the entire socialist community. There is only one answer to such hopes, TRYBUNA LUDU stresses: The basic principles of socialist development, the principle of the leading role of the Marxist-Leninist party remain unviolable and indisputable. The strength of the Polish workers class lies in the fact that even in an atmosphere of conflict and in an atmosphere of emotions stemming from such a conflict, the workers class has not listened to the voices directed against the foundations of the socialist system. One of our principles is the indestructible alliance of People's Poland with the Soviet Union, the organic links which bind our country to the entire community of socialist countries in all sectors of life.

REPORTAGE ON OFFICIAL VISIT OF ZAMBIAN PRESIDENT KAUNDA

Arrival 30 August

AU301949 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] At the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, Dr Kenneth David Kaunda, president of Zambia, arrived today in our country.

The visit of Zambia's state leader to our country represents a new step forward toward the intensification of friendly relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Zambia. The cordial welcome at Sofia airport for Kenneth Kaunda and those accompanying him was a brilliant demonstration of these relations.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Lyudmila Zhivkova, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Stanko Todorov, Andrey Lukanov, Drazha Vulcheva, Krustyu Trichkov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Milko Balev, and other officials, as well as many citizens came to Sofia airport this morning in order to welcome the high-ranking guest.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov, accompanied by Comrade Lyudmila Zhivkova, cordially greeted the president of the Republic of Zambia and his wife Mrs Betty Kaunda, on Bulgarian territory. The national anthems of both countries were played. The Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Kenneth Kaunda inspected the ceremonial march of the honorary military detachment.

Official Talks

AU302025 Sofia BTA in English 1910 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Sofia, August 30 (BTA)--Bulgaria's State Council President Todor Zhivkov and Zambia's President Dr Kenneth Kaunda began official talks on matters of the bilateral relations today. In a friendly atmosphere they discussed the possibilities for the further expanding and consolidating Bulgaria and Zambia's cooperation. Information was exchanged also on the socio-economic development of the two states.

During the brief meeting of T. Zhivkov and K. Kaunda, the following joined the talks on the Bulgarian side: Minister of Foreign Affairs Peter Mladenov, first deputy chairman of the council of ministers, Todor Bozhinov, the head of the State Council president's cabinet Milko Balev, Vice President of the State Council Mitko Grigorov, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Metallurgy and Mineral Resources Stamen Stamenov, Minister of Finance Belcho Belchev, chairman of the National Agrarian-Industrial Union Vasil Tsanov and Minister of Foreign Trade Khristo Khristov.

On the Zambian side the following attended the talks: Chairman of the Political and Legal Committee Reuben Kamanga; Chairman of the New Appointment and Discipline Committee H. Mulemba; Chairman of the Rural Development [name indistinct] Makasa, Minister of Trade and Industry Remy Chisupa; Minister of Finance K. Musokotwane; Minister of Foreign Affairs Wilson Chakulya; Minister of Agriculture and Water Resources Unia Mwila and the special president proxies J. Punabantu and Dr. S. Kazunga.

Dr Kenneth Kaunda leaves on a tour of Bulgaria as from tomorrow.

Awards, Dinner Given

AU302027 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, presented the "Stara Planina" with ribbon to Kenneth Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia. The order is awarded to him for his great contribution to the (?development of friendly relations and cooperation between Bulgaria and Zambia) and for his great contribution to the struggle against colonialism and racism, for peace and cooperation among peoples.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov presented the "Golden Rose" order to Mrs Betty Kaunda, the wife of the Zambian president.

The president of the Republic of Zambia and his wife were congratulated by the Comrades Lyudmila Zhivkova, Ognyan Doynov, Peko Takov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Andrey Lukanov, Krustyu Trichkov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Milko Balev, as well as by Georgi Dzhagarov and Mitko Gricorov, deputy chairmen of the State Council, by Stamen Stamenov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; by members of the State Council and the government.

The ceremony was also attended by the officials accompanying the president of Zambia and by the ambassadors of the two countries.

Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, latter gave an official dinner in honor of the president of the Republic of Zambia Kenneth Kaunda.

The dinner which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere was attended by comrades: Lyudmila Zhivkova, Ognyan Doynov, Peko Takov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Andrey Lukanov, Krustyu Trichkov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Milko Balev, Georgi Dzhagarov and Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairmen of the State Council, Stamen Stamenov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, members of the State Council and the government. The officials accompanying the president of Zambia and the ambassadors of the two countries were also present at the dinner.

Varna Visit

AU011345 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] On 31 August Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, and Dr Kenneth Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia, arrived in Varna. At the airport the first leaders of Bulgaria and Zambia and Comrade Milko Balev, Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council, and the Zambian officials accompanying Dr Kaunda were greeted by Comrade Todor Stoychev, Dimitur Popov, chairman of the Varna Okrug Executive Committee of the People's Council, leaders of the okrug and the city and many citizens.

A naval honor guard presented arms.

The national anthems of the two countries were played. The high guest continued on to Zlatnite Pesutsi, where his official residence will be.

Varna Dinner

AU012012 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] On 1 September the Varna Okrug BCP Committee and People's Council gave an official dinner in honor of Dr Kenneth Kaunda, president of Zambia.

Together with the Zambian leader and Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, the dinner was attended by Comrades Petur Mladenov, Todor Bozhinov, Todor Stoychev, Milko Balev, Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council, other Bulgarian and Zambian officials and leaders of Varna Okrug and Varna City.

Plovdiv Okrug Visit

AU311758 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] "Today Industry in Plovdiv Okrug produces in one day what used to be produced in one month in 1939, and in one month more than it used to produce in all of 1956," said Ivan Panev, BCP Plovdiv Okrug committee first secretary, at a meeting of the okrug's leaders with Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Kenneth Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia, who is visiting Bulgaria.

Afterwards the two heads of states visited the Georgi Dimitrov scientific production agrarian complex and were briefed on its successes.

Further Official Talks

AU011554 Sofia BTA in English 1319 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Varna, 1 Sep (BTA)--The formal talks between the Bulgarian State Council President Todor Zhivkov and the President of the Republic of Zambia Kenneth Kaunda, continued today in business-like and friendly atmosphere. Today they discussed mainly issues of the international situation. The first leaders of Bulgaria and Zambia talked about such important items as peace and security in the world, cooperation between peoples, disarmament and detente and the curbing of the arms competition. The situation in South Africa and Namibia and the problems of the new economic order in the world, too, were on the agenda of their talks today.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Dr Kenneth Kaunda discussed the policy of colonialism and neocolonialism, of apartheid and racism. The talks continue.

Tolbukhin Okrug Tour

AU021945 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, and Kenneth Kaunda, president of Zambia, have arrived in Tolbukhin Okrug today. They were accompanied by Comrades Milko Balev and Mitko Grigorov, by the officials accompanying the Zambian president and by the ambassadors of the two countries Serafim Serafimov and Syanga Xavier Shimbale.

The high-ranking guests were welcomed by Dimitur Dimitrov, first secretary of the Tolbukhin BCP Okrug Committee, by Kostandin Tsanev, chairman of the Tolbukhin Okrug People's Council Executive Committee, and by leaders of the okrug and the city, as well as by numerous citizens.

At the (Bogrotitsa) V.I.P. Hotel Dimitur Dimitrov briefed Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Kenneth Kaunda on the socioeconomic development of the okrug. Particular attention was devoted to the agricultural upsurge in the years of socialist construction. Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Kenneth Kaunda visited the animal breeding complex near Bozhurets Village, belonging to the Kaliakra agroindustrial complex where 20,000 cattle are being raised and which is leading in the okrug and country in brigade work organization and economic cost accounting. They also visited the animal breeding farm near Bulgarevo Village, where 3,500 young animals are being raised.

The high-ranking guests were greeted at the Albena sea resort by many tourists. The Tolbukhin Okrug Party Committee and People's Council gave an official luncheon there.

PETUR TANCHEV MEETS WITH SWISS DEPUTIES

AU021922 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 2 Sep (BTA)--Today Secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union Petur Tanchev, first vice-president of the State Council, received the prominent figures of the Swiss (?National People's Party) (Schneider) and (F. Rez), deputies in parliament, who are on a visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the BAU Standing Committee.

Talks were held on the further expanding of cooperation between the Bulgarian Agrarian Union and the Swiss People's Party, which contributes to developing relations between Bulgaria and Switzerland.

Stress was laid on the backing of the two parties to the policy of detente and international understanding in accordance with the spirit and principles of the Final Act of Helsinki.

During the talks the great contribution of the broadly representative international meeting-dialogue on detente recently held in Sofia to the struggle of peoples for consolidating peace, security and cooperation in the world, was emphasized.

TODOROV RECEIVES DEPARTING NETHERLANDS AMBASSADOR

AU022102 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Lodewijk Gustaaf Gelpke, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Netherlands in Bulgaria, in connection with his final departure from our country.

The meeting was attended by Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs.

DZHUROV SPEAKS AT OFFICERS' GRADUATION CEREMONY

AU301930 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Veliko Turnovo, August 30 (BTA)--"We champion peace but we shall not kneel to anybody laying down conditions to us which affect our independence, territorial integrity and socialist gains", emphasized Minister of National Defense and member of the BCP CC Politburo Army General Dobri Dzhurov here today. He spoke at a celebration marking the graduation of the regular batch of the military academies in Bulgaria and in the USSR and confering the officer and sergeant's ranks on cadets of the military schools in Bulgaria. He pointed out that imperialism is trying, by employing insolent threats and blackmail, to dictate its will on peoples, to act from the position of strength towards the social countries.

Bulgarian defence minister stressed: "This policy is short-sighted and futureless because the socialist community headed by the USSR is powerful enough to defend the gains of its peoples and peace in the world, to defeat any aggressor".

Army General Dobri Dzhurov pointed out that Bulgaria was an upholder of peace and peaceful co-existence in Europe and in the world, of dynamic Balkan cooperation and good-neighbourliness, of good relations with all countries on the earth.

"The BCP and Bulgaria, together with the other fraternal parties and states, are making their adequate contribution to consolidating the unity, solidarity and defence capacity of the socialist community, they are actively promoting the further improvement of the Warsaw Treaty--a mighty restraining force against the aggressive policy of imperialism", Dobri Dzhurov emphasized also saying that the paramount task of the Bulgarian soldiers is to improve their combat skill and be ready to fulfill their patriotic and international duty.

He emphasized that the Bulgarian Army is strong and not only with its strong weapons. "The high political awareness, the ideological conviction, the soldiers' socialist patriotism and internationalism merging in one, make the socialist army unconquerable".

STABILIZATION IN POLAND, U.S. 'DISTORTIONS' NOTED

LD022148 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2000 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Frantisek Pranchar commentary]

[Text] Yesterday I opened the foreign news part of this program with reports about the stabilization of the situation in the People's Republic of Poland. The news we have received today confirms that all enterprises on the Baltic coast, including the shipyards, have resumed work. A number of them work several hours extra every day in order to make up for production losses caused recently by work stoppages. The state and party bodies are taking every possible step so that life in Poland gets back to normal and so that the consequences of the work stoppages are minimal. The Polish press writes that these consequences are felt by the entire economy.

The Polish papers also published today a number of contributions from the workers who in the majority stress the necessity of working now with a double effort, thus eliminating the losses. Naturally, it will take some time before the enterprises are restocked with the necessary raw materials and materials and before production reaches full speed. However, decisive agreements have been reached and this is very important for Poland now.

The citizens of the People's Republic of Poland have not ignored the attempts of foreign enemies either. They are now trying to use their so-called well-meant advice as a prescription as to how the Poles should behave just now. Today's TRYBUNA LUDU uncovered their attempts in a telling article called "Vain Calculations". The paper pointed out in an uncompromising way that certain disorders in the socioeconomic life of Poland are being utilized by Western circles for ideological subversion and influencing the thinking of the people. The Western press is full of speculations about some kind of period of destabilization in the future, about the weakening of the party's power, and so on. Wishful thinking, so to speak, and when the facts are not enough, misrepresentations and half-truths are used. As a part of the officially opened preelection campaign in the United States, such methods have been used even by the two most serious contenders for the Presidential office: Carter and Reagan. The present highest representative of the United States has expressed satisfaction with the development in Poland and his competitor, Reagan, went as far as to say that allegedly the Poles were guided in their actions by the criteria of freedom approved of in the United States.

All of this hypocrisy has one common denominator: the endeavor to present oneself to the electorate at home as a determined fighter for freedom and as an alert defender of human rights all over the world; freedom and human rights in the discredited American presentation, of course. And as we are now describing just how false and distorted is the description presented by the American propaganda of the developments in Poland, a carefully doctored and constructed picture of the preelection fight in the United States emerges. The candidates and their crews are very carefully reshaping the true state of affairs so that it suits them. This has been indirectly pointed out also by the so-called independent candidate, Anderson, in his address delivered in Illinois. He said that Reagan, who is so eager to enter the White House, would not have been the right sort of person for this office even in the 1950's. And so far Carter has succeeded in one thing only: achieving a collapse of the national economy--in the most spectacular way!

Press Coverage

AU030852 [Editorial Report] Under the headline "Urgent Need To Ensure Social Stability; TRYBUNA LUDU's Commentary on the Trade Union Movement" Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 29 August on page 7 carries a 600-word CTK Warsaw dispatch on the situation in Poland and on a TRYBUNA LUDU article of 28 August dealing with the role of trade unions. The report cites the Polish paper on "enemies of socialism" who "because they are aware that it would not be realistic to attempt to seize political power directly want to make use of civil and labor rights and of social organizations for their ends" and are trying, therefore, to "take advantage of the working masses' justified criticism of trade unions." It also quotes the PZPR organ's assessment of the "demand to create competitive organizations within the trade union movement" as "aimed at splitting the unity of the Polish world of labor, arousing infighting and settling accounts and unleashing an atmosphere of anarchy in public life" and its appeal that "only united trade unions can effectively defend the working people's interests."

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 30 August on page 7 carries an 800-word CTK Warsaw dispatch which includes a report on TRYBUNA LUDU's editorial article of 29 August, entitled "Foundations of Our Policy" dealing with the importance of Poland's membership in the community of socialist countries. In its report on the TRYBUNA LUDU article RUDE PRAVO also cites the Polish paper's dismissal of the "speculations and allusions of the Western propaganda which is linking the latest events in Poland with the possibility of easing the ties linking Poland with the entire community of socialist states."

Involvement of Antisocialists

LD021902 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Our permanent correspondent, Frantisek Sojka, reports from the People's Republic of Poland:

TRYBUNA LUDU today carries a commentary devoted to the activities of certain Western mass media which have been trying to misuse the recent events for their own ends. The paper points out, inter alia, the contents of the broadcasts of the intelligence transmitter Free Europe, its psychological war against socialism and its attempts to disseminate--on the basis of bellicose anticommunism and, above all, enmity against the Soviet Union--attitudes against the socialist system. TRYBUNA LUDU today further writes that this goes also for such dailies as the New York TIMES, Chicago TRIBUNE and FINANCIAL TIMES. They are expressing hopes and even political demands, hopes for antisocialist changes in Poland. Today's TRYBUNA LUDU underlines that this ensemble of enemy voices also amounts to an attempt to influence the progress of events in the country and, in some cases, an attempt at political and ideological subversion. The party and the working class, however, are not blind to this fact. The answer is straightforward: The foundations of the socialist development--and in this context the basic principles of the leading role of the Marxist-Leninist party--remain unscathed and ever valid. Belonging to these principles is a firm alliance with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. Such, then, are the basic truths, TRYBUNA LUDU writes today. The paper points out the necessity to reiterate these truths to all those foreign centers which are attempting, in the recent events in Poland [remainder of sentence indistinct].

FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK RECEIVES POLISH AMBASSADOR

LD021642 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, received in the Cernin Palace in Prague today Jan Mitrega, ambassador of the People's Republic of Poland to Czechoslovakia. Questions connected with mutual relations and cooperation of both fraternal countries were the topics of their discussion.

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR

LD021618 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, received in the Cernin Palace in Prague today Aleksandr Botvin, the Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia. They discussed some questions of mutual cooperation as well as topical issues of current international developments.

FOREIGN MINISTER CONGRATULATES NEW POLISH COUNTERPART

LD281858 Prague CTK in English 1733 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Prague, 28 Aug (CTK)--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek sent today a telegram of congratulations to Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek on his appointment.

PRAGUE EXPELS CIVIL RIGHTS CAMPAIGNER LEDERER

LD020952 Hamburg DPA in German 0930 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Passau, 2 Sep (DPA)--Jiri Lederer, the Prague civil rights campaigner and critic of the regime, was expelled from Czechoslovakia on Monday evening. The Bavarian Interior Ministry announced today that 56-year old Lederer, one of the first signatories of "Charter 77" crossed into Bavaria at the Phillipsreuth frontier crossing point near Passau with his wife and daughter.

Lederer was arrested in 1977 and sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment for subversive activity and contacts with Western emigre circles. He was released last January. He is to hold a press conference in Munich on Friday on his expulsion. Lederer is said to have been detained by CSSR frontier officials for 3 hours as he was leaving the country. He was not allowed to pass until waiting journalists withdrew. He was met by international chess champion Ludek Pachman, who lives in exile, and taken to a flat in Griesbach in Rottal, Lower Bavaria.

HAVLIN ADDRESSES STUDENTS AT HIGHER POLITICAL SHCOOL

LD021420 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2150 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Josef Havlin, member of the Secretariat and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee [as heard], today addressed a festive meeting of students, teachers and officials of the Higher Political School of the CPCZ Central Committee in Prague on the occasion of the opening of the new academic year. He stressed in his address that the school is preparing party political workers for the late eighties and early nineties when the party will be resolving still more demanding and complex tasks of the construction of a developed socialist society and shaping the prerequisites for a gradual transition to the construction of the foundations of communism. These objective realities put new professional and political demands on the character of the school's graduates. Comrade Havlin stressed that the mastering of the style of managerial work, not only in general but also in the specific spheres in which he is to work after the completion of his studies, is of exceptional importance for the party worker of the years to come.

CPCZ DAILY DISCUSSES NEED TO CONSERVE ENERGY

AU291237 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Using Energy Economically"]

[Excerpts] This year our electric power grid will have almost 17,000 megawatts available. This is a gigantic amount of power; it must yield the maximum industrial results and must also be rationally consumed everywhere else. Broad new possibilities for the use of electricity are always arising; but it is also becoming increasingly complicated to provide for the further growth of consumption. The problem lies not only in the demanding investments required for the construction of new electric power stations and the continuous improvement of the grid system, but primarily in ensuring necessary fuel. In our country this mostly means coal: The rate of coal extraction and its decisive share in the production of electric power and heat have exceeded former consumption estimates. The transport and long-term storage of fuel are becoming increasingly complicated.

The extraction plan is being fulfilled by the majority of coal basins. But the difficulties lie in our most important basin--the North Bohemian brown-coal basin. The preparation of mining operations is not meeting extraction demands; despite a certain improvement the performance, above all, of large-capacity extraction complexes does not correspond to these demands. The serious shortfall was further worsened particularly as regards the removal of the overburden and is now such that it is complicating not only the coal extraction planned for the coming years, but also that in the nearest future.

Although it has not yet been possible to reduce the considerable shortfall in coal extraction in the North Bohemian brown-coal basin, the preparation of coal storage dumps for winter supplies to the electric power stations is good. In certain electric and thermal power stations the stored reserves have reached the maximum volume and the stations are now worried about facilities for storing additional coal. Wherever possible, measures must be taken to enlarge storage dumps. Coal reserves for the winter operations of electric power stations are very important. During the coming winter months, which might not be any milder than they have been in past years, every ton of coal stored near electric power stations will be welcome.

This year the electric power consumption by large consumers has increased more than planned and this increase has not been met by a corresponding production increase. Reserves must still be mobilized everywhere. The rate of electric power consumption makes it above all necessary to spread the consumption throughout the day.

According to an agreement signed at the 33d CEMA session in 1979, 50 large industrial enterprises from eight socialist countries, among them our own engineering industry, will share in the common production and deliveries for nuclear power stations. Within the framework of this cooperation, nuclear power stations with a total output of 37,000 megawatts are to be built in the socialist countries in the next decade. The planned outputs will make it possible for the countries of the socialist community to exchange their surplus power through the 750-kilovolt power grid. One of the grid lines--Vinnitsa-Albertirsa--is already operating. The cooperation of socialist countries in the power industry will also spread into the field of international division of labor. The construction of fuel bases in the most suitable places also takes into account the concentration of chemical and other energy-intensive industries near these bases. This is a most significant factor which will enable the socialist countries to solve the problems of rationalizing power consumption. This offers our own national economy a favorable solution for the most serious problems of our long-term plan for rationalizing fuel and power consumption.

Apart from the central rationalization plans, connected, among other things, with structural changes mainly in industrial production, we must also approach in a responsible manner the matter of evaluating how much energy our entire current consumption requires. This task must not be neglected--not in preparing the Seventh 5-Year Plan or at any management level. Every saving of fuel and energy will be particularly important in the first 2 years of the next 5-year plan, when it will be a most complicated thing to cover the increasing fuel and energy consumption. But not only during these years; in the following years, too, it will be necessary to operate according to the law that requires us to achieve the greatest possible effect in industry and in other spheres of power consumption with the least actual consumption of fuel and energy.

FUEL AND POWER MINISTER REVIEWS ENERGY SUPPLY SITUATION

AU302120 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 28 August on page 2 carries a 650-word Ivan Soukup report, entitled "Extraction Problems in the Open Pit Mines," on a press conference given by Vlastimil Ehrenberger, CSSR minister of fuel and power, in Prague on 27 August in connection with the forthcoming "Day of Miners and Power Industry Workers."

Commenting on the mining situation, Ehrenberger notes problems in the open pit mines caused by the "inadequate reliability and output" of the giant machinery. As a result the North Bohemian brown coal mines, as the only Czechoslovak coal basin, have an extraction shortfall of more than 1.5 million tons since the beginning of the year. Graded coal accounts for 600,000 tons of the shortfall, according to Ehrenberger. Despite the shortfall in the North Bohemian brown coal mines, however, the entire coal industry has supplied 143,000 tons of graded coal more this year than within the same period of time last year.

Ehrenberger notes that due to lower electricity consumption than anticipated the energy sector is not fulfilling its production plan this year, which made it possible for the electric power stations to have 400,000 tons of coal more on hand than they did last year at this time of the year. The underground gas reservoirs now store 1.2 billion cubic meters of natural gas, which is 100,000 cubic meters more than last year, according to Ehrenberger.

Speaking about the nuclear power situation Ehrenberger says that "last year was marked by the historic moment of the completion of the first industrial nuclear power station in our country. Both blocs show outstanding results." On the other hand Ehrenberger notes critically that the construction of the Dukovany nuclear power station "is not proceeding at the desired pace."

A different aspect of the minister's press conference is discussed by Alfonz Bednaric in his 400-word report entitled "One Year in the Miners' and Power Industry Workers' Work" in Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 28 August on pages 1 and 2. Bednaric notes that whereas in the past annual increases of electricity consumption in households amounted to 8-10 percent, the last increase--"certainly not unaffected by last year's price increase of electricity and fuels"--was only 0.7 percent. The approach of large-scale energy consumers to energy conservation is, however, "less responsible," according to the Bednaric report.

Prague PRACE in Czech on 28 August on page 1 also deals with Ehrenberger's press conference, in a 250-word "US"-signed report entitled "Improved Energy Consumption." Referring to this year's development of coal extraction the report notes that the extraction shortfall of the Czechlslovak coal industry as a whole amounts to 1,355,000 tons since the beginning of the year. The North Bohemian brown coal basin is responsible for the shortfall--1,555,000 tons short to plan. [The other coal regions overfulfilled the plan somewhat, thus offsetting by 200,000 tons the shortfall of the North Bohemian region]

The shortfall in the removal of the overburden amounts to more than 13 million cubic meters in the North Bohemian basin, according to the PRACE report.

CPSL DAILY REVIEWS RESULTS OF ZLOBIN METHOD IN SLOVAKIA

AU291435 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Zlobin Method in Our Country"]

[Excerpts] After the name and method of N.A. Zlobin, hero of socialist labor, had become well known in the Soviet Union, his progressive experience began to be applied in our own country too. In 1974, spontaneously and on the people's own initiative, certain building enterprises began to try to solve partial economic tasks by using the principles of brigade cost accounting [khozraschet]. At that time nine brigades were set up in Slovakia, which had 252 members who wanted to follow the example of the Soviet innovator.

Of course, the first steps are the most difficult. Everything that is new has to wrestle against rigid thinking and old methods and habits. In truth it must be stated that the new method did not immediately meet with an active approach on the part of the overwhelming majority of executives. Many of them complacently kept to the well-trodden paths and favored old things. Thus at that time Zlobin's method was only applied in our country in an emasculated form. The entire effect that the Zlobin method could yield for the fulfillment of the party's strategic line in construction was thus practically lost.

In the past few years quite a lot has been done to propagate the method and to work out ways to implement it. In 1976 a commission for spreading the Zlobin method was set up in the Ministry of Construction of the Slovak Socialist Republic [SSR]. The Zlobin movement emphasizes the comprehensive implementation of progressive building methods. This requirement was taken into account and underscored by the implementation directive issued last year. In our building industry today the brigade cost accounting method is being used--if not throughout--by 494 collectives. Is this a lot or a little? We could reply to this question by saying: A great deal of attention has been devoted to popularizing this method, certain plans have been formulated, and certain conditions established. But the result still does not correspond to the efforts put in.

Today the development of the Zlobin movement is not struggling against problems of methodology. Apparently these problems have been solved as a result of the directive issued by the SSR's Ministry of Construction. However, this is only apparently, on paper. The reserves lie mainly in the people's determination to carry out this method at all management levels. So far the Zlobin movement has been pushed through only with the aid of commissions and the principle of voluntary participation, as one of the forms of the working people's initiative. The method was not a binding component of planned production management. Perhaps it is because of this that certain executives approached it without much flexibility. But those who feel the pulse of economic development do not wait for directives and orders from above. There are several enterprises that have acquired valuable habits by implementing brigade cost accounting.

The basis of a consistent, broad and comprehensive use of the Zlobin method lies in deeper production preparation and a better use of calculations. But in this field we are still confronted with many objective, but especially subjective, problems. The previous production planning method, based on volume indexes, did not force economic workers to give enough attention to matters of production calculations. Therefore many organizations worked according to the principle "let sleeping dogs lie." They could mostly justify such stances by shortcomings in the planning preparations, because bad project documentation, submitted too late, is an objectively weak basis for processing production blueprints and the production calculations for the project under construction. In truth it must be said that the investors and planners are greatly in the builders' debt.

Capital construction can be effective only with the good cooperation of all its participants. This demand emphatically applies to the investor and the planner--and, naturally, also to the supplier of construction work. The implementation of cost accounting demands not only close cooperation between builders, investors and planners, but at the same time better cooperation and coordination between the technical, production and economic sectors of the building enterprise and economic production unit themselves!

Moreover, computer calculations for many projects are being done only for part of the work. Here, too, we must think things over. Quite a lot of money had been invested in computer technology for the building industry. The number of computers has grown, their staffing expanded. We have large numbers of people using their expensive technology but with not enough effect. What data are we feeding the computers, if they must often process for us only incomplete partial production operations? The economic executives should see to it that the computers are fed input data for calculating whole projects! This will also contribute to comprehensively implementing brigade cost accounting.

The next 5 year plan will bear the sign of an emphatic transition to the cost accounting method of management. In construction, too, the path to higher earnings will go via the good quality of the final product, of the completed project. According to the federal government resolution, from the beginning of this year, cost accounting will become a tool for the economic and production management of whole economic production units. Those who have hesitated and have not yet introduced this trend into their activities should realize that there is really nothing more to wait for. The direction is clearly defined.

HRUSKOVIC ADDRESSES CPSL MEETING ON SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY

LD272224 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] The tasks of the city party organization in the implementation of the findings of science and technology in practice are being discussed today by the CPSL City Committee in Bratislava. Present at the deliberations is Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

Gejza Slapka, member of the Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the CPSL City Committee in Bratislava, stated that since 1976 the number of staff of the scientific-technological base in the city has grown by more than 12 percent and equipment worth almost Kcs300 million has been supplied.

Comrade Miloslav Hruskovic, speaking in the discussion, paid tribute to successes achieved in past years by the staff of the scientific-technological base in Bratislava and at the same time singled out the considerable potential in the utilization of scientific knowledge for improving the quality and efficiency of all the work and the implementation of the required structural changes in our national economy. He emphasized the necessity to approach questions of scientific-technoligical development systematically and in a responsible way in connection with the preparation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and the working out in detail of the measures for the perfection of the system of planned management. He said that not all responsible workers yet fully understand that science and technology are the main factor in advancement.

He stressed the need to further intensify the scientific-technological cooperation with Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

ADN CITES PRAVDA, TRYBUNA LUDU ARTICLES ON POLISH CRISIS

LD021924 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1040 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 1 Sep (ADN)--PRAVDA on Monday carries an article by Aleksey Petrov on the situation in Poland. It refers to articles in the Polish press that antisocialist elements are continuing their attempts to exploit the complicated situation which has arisen in the country in order to aggravate political and economic difficulties. It was evident from statements in the press, PRAVDA says, that antisocialist elements have succeeded in infiltrating into a number of enterprises on Poland's Baltic coast, above all in Gdansk, abusing the trust of a part of the working class and exploiting economic difficulties for their counterrevolutionary aims. The government commissions had practically accepted the demands which had been put forward. Antisocialist elements were putting political demands in the foreground. These reveal their true intentions, which are far removed from the economic and social interests of the Polish working class.

They inflicted direct damage on real socialism on Polish soil. They want to upset the party's ties with the working class, the most important source of strength of the PZPR and the Polish state. It is for this reason that these antisocialist elements are receiving support from the enemies of Poland operating outside its frontiers. It is for this reason that Western mass media are intensifying their slander and incitement campaign against the Polish People's Republic. These actions were intended to inflict maximum damage on Poland's economic and social development and on the socialist gains of the Polish people.

The rightwing press in the FRG, PRAVDA says, continues to publish material of an inciting and revanchist character. DEUTSCHE WOCHENZEITUNG suggests that former German territories should be demanded from the Government of the People's Republic of Poland as a guarantee for granting credit. In Bonn a provocative demonstration of CDU supporters took place with the theme that the political structure of Poland should be reviewed.

Antisocialist elements in Poland were seeking to coordinate their actions with reactionary Polish emigres and subversive centers operating in the West. It was becoming clearer every day that the incitement activity from abroad was in no way motivated by concern for the wellbeing of the Polish working people. It was the aim of these circles, PRAVDA says, to harm the socialist achievements of the Polish people and to deflect Poland from the path it had, in accordance with popular will, taken after its liberation from the German fascist conquerors.

The paper TRYBUNA LUDU had noted that Poland occupies an important place in the European Continent and in European affairs. It is a member of the defensive alliance of the Warsaw Pact states and a CEMA member. Situated in the center of Europe, Poland plays a major role as an element of peace and stability in the European Continent.

TRYBUNA LUDU quite rightly emphasized, PRAVDA says, that every citizen who was really fully aware of his responsibility ought to have a clear idea of the border dividing just demands from those demands which endanger the interests of the state.

FISCHER ARRIVES IN NEW YORK FOR UN SPECIAL SESSION

LD030846 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0618 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Excerpt] New York--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer arrived in New York last night for the 11th special session of the UN General Assembly on economic questions.

SOVIET DELEGATE TO LEIPZIG FAIR PRAISES GDR ECONOMY

LD022002 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1841 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin--The Soviet Government delegation to the Leipzig Autumn Fair is returning home with the best experiences and impressions of the sincere and fraternal friendship between the GDR and the USSR. This was stated by Tikhon Kiselev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, the delegation leader, at the Soviet Embassy in Berlin on Tuesday. The fair impressively demonstrated the GDR's success in all sectors of the economy, he said. These achievements reflected the superiority of the socialist order and the strength and power of cooperation within EMA. His talks at the USSR booth with Erich Honecker and other members of the GDR party and state leadership had been marked by a complete agreement of views, he said.

SED Politburo member Guenter Mittag said that the fair impressively demonstrated their firm and indestructible friendship and cooperation. It had clearly illustrated the successful development of the socialist planned economy under the conditions for building communism in the Soviet Union and socialism in the GDR.

The Soviet delegation left for home today.

SINDERMANN RECEIVES FINNISH FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

LD021406 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1633 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 1 Sep (ADN)--Horst Sindermann, the president of the GDR People's Chamber, in Berlin on Monday received a delegation of the Finland-GDR Friendship Society led by the society's vice president, Matti Ahde, chairman of the Diet group of the Social Democratic Party. In a cordial conversation he briefed the delegation on the GDR's economic development and singled out the working people's efforts in preparing the 10th SED Congress. In response to the special interest shown by the Finnish guests in the mode of work of elected assemblies in the GDR, he referred to the close ties of deputies with citizens at their place of work and homes. The chief concern of deputies is the systematic improvement of working and living conditions. Thus every citizen is directly involved in the affairs of the state.

Matti Ahde said that the delegation had many opportunities during its stay in the GDR to view the operation of socialist democracy in towns and villages. They were impressed by the inculcation of revolutionary tradition and the care of cultural monuments. He endorsed Horst Sindermann's statement that tangible progress in the quest for detente and disarmament is the most important requirement for continuing the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

Earlier the delegation laid a wreath at the monument to the victims of fascism and militarism in Unter den Linden.

FDJ LEADER KRENZ MEETS WITH FRENCH COMMUNIST YOUTH

LD021414 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1920 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin--A delegation of the French Communist Youth Movement (MJCF), led by General Secretary Pierre Zarka, today had its first official talks with Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council. He briefed the delegation, visiting the GDR at the invitation of the FDJ Central Council, on youth preparations for the 10th SED Congress and the FDJ's contribution to the anti-imperialist struggle for peace, detente, arms limitation and disarmament. They also discussed bilateral cooperation between the FDJ and MJCF.

AXEN ADDRESSES MEETING ON 'IMPERIALIST DESIGNS'

LD021358 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1746 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Karl-Marx-Stadt, 1 Sep (ADN)--"The most important fact of the past decade is the overall success in creating more favorable international conditions and starting points for securing peace and progress worldwide." This was stated by Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, when he addressed a meeting of about 1,700 people in Karl-Marx-Stadt on Monday. "The influence of real socialism has rapidly grown and spread to new countries. The turn from the cold war to detente was initiated. The struggle for military detente led to major initial steps," he added. Imperialism had to suffer heavy and irreversible defeats.

He cited examples to show that the most aggressive imperialist circles, particularly in the United States, had undertaken everything in order to block detente at a time when the agreements and treaties on political and military detente were being fought for and concluded. That was the class-inspired reaction of the exploiter society to socialist positions, the success of the national liberation struggle and last, but not least, to the growth of the democratic forces in the capitalist world. "These imperialist counterattacks will not succeed," he stressed. The best response to all imperialist designs was to prepare the 10th SED Congress purposefully. The most important task is "to achieve higher performance for the continued all-round strengthening of the GDR, specifically by fulfilling and exceeding the 1980 economic plan and the high targets set in the socialist competition."

FRG STATE SECRETARY VON WUERZEN ASSESSES INTRA-GERMAN TRADE

LD021334 Hamburg DPA in German 0909 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Leipzig, 2 Sep (DPA)--In the opinion of State Secretary Dieter Von Wuerzen of the Federal Economics Ministry, the growth to date in intra-German trade will probably level off in the future. The figures for the first 6 months of a 34.3 percent growth should not be given too much importance, Von Wuerzen told journalists today at the Leipzig Autumn Fair. He drew attention in this respect to strong price rises, particularly on crude oil and mineral oil products. He described the fair's climate for business agreements between the Federal Republic and GDR as not bad.

According to Von Wuerzen, there is only a poor basis for comparison due to the poor results of intra-German trade during the first half of 1979. Altogether, excluding the figures for oil and mineral oil products from intra-German trade, a growth of 19.5 percent remained.

He had agreed with GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle during his discussion with him yesterday that the state of mutual trade was satisfactory, Von Wuerzen said. Soelle had stressed the desire for a real expansion of trade. Among the planned major GDR projects in the coming 5-year plan, some could certainly be given to Federal German firms.

The state secretary announced that during the next few days an agreement would be concluded for the GDR to supply 1.25 million tons of lignite briquettes to the Federal Republic between 1981 and 1985. According to the director of the trusteeship office for inter-zonal trade, Franz Roesch, this will also include the option for supplying an additional 250,000 tons. Should this option be used, deliveries would be 100,000 tons higher than during the previous 5-year period. An agreement was being prepared on lignite supplies to West Berlin.

Under the impending agreement, the Federal Republic is to supply machines for processing lignite to the GDR. The value of this equipment is estimated by Roesch as being between DM10 million and DM20 million.

FRG CITIZEN ARRESTED AT STAAKEN BORDER CROSSING POINT

LD011400 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1206 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 1 Sep (ADN)--The FRG citizen Barbara-Maria Knippschild was caught red-handed and detained by the GDR security organs at the GDR border crossing point Staaken on Sunday, for crimes against the GDR. As agent of a criminal gang in West Berlin she was involved in subversive acts involving the abuse of the transit agreement.

Investigations were instigated and a warrant of arrest issued. The Mercedes 250 car used in the crime and specially prepared, registration number B - R 1200, was impounded.

BRIEFS

KAMPUCHEAN WORKERS TRAINED--A delegation of 30 young Kampucheans who will start their training to become skilled workers have arrived in the GDR. "An agreement signed a few days ago in Phnom Penh between the GDR Government and the Revolutionary People's Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea provides for the expert training in the GDR of a total of 105 young Kampucheans for the years 1980 and 1981. This agreement is part of the long-term cooperation between the two countries provided for in the friendship treaty of 18 March of this year." [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Aug 80 p 2 AU]

AGREEMENT WITH SRI LANKA--Colombo--A program for cultural and scientific-technological cooperation was signed between the GDR and Sri Lanka in Colombo on Tuesday. It covers the years 1980 and 1981. The program is based on the cultural agreement concluded between the two countries in 1971. In addition to continuing traditional relations in the fields of theater, painting, literature and tropical agriculture, it also provides for an increased exchange of experiences in education, particularly polytechnical education. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1503 GMT 26 Aug 80 LD]

BUDAPEST REPORTS ON AGREEMENT REACHED IN POLISH SILESIA

LD030828 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] In Polish Silesia an agreement has been reached between government and strikers' representatives. The agreement lays down the fulfillment of workers' demands and the resumption of work.

In Warsaw yesterday, the first secretaries of the viovodship party committee and central committee department heads consulted on the most important tasks of party work. At the session, Prime Minister Pinkowski gave an account of the government's activities and its further plans, including the raising of wages and the solution of social problems. The participants pointed out that the measures aimed at solving the problems will be gradually extended to all Polish workers, in other words to those, too, who did not take part in the discussions with government commissions. Edward Gierek, the party's first secretary, also spoke at the Warsaw session.

INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES 1 SEP

LD021426 Budapest MTI in English 0615 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, September 1 (MTI)--An Indian parliamentary delegation, under the leadership of Bal Ram Jakhar, present of the lower house, arrived in Hungary on Monday at the invitation of the Hungarian National Assembly. The guests were received at Budapest's Ferihegy Airport by Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly.

INDIAN COMMUNIST DELEGATION ARRIVES 2 SEP

LD021936 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, 2 Sep (MTI)--Invited by the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, a delegation of the Indian Communist Party headed by M. Farcoqi, member of the Central Executive Committee, arrived in Hungary on Tuesday. At Ferihegy Airport the delegation was met by Istvan Varga, deputy head of the HSWP CC Foreign Department.

LAZAR, CARDINAL COMMENT ON CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS

LD021454 Budapest in English to Europe 2000 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] HUNGARIAN COURIER, the semi-official organ of the Catholic Church, has carried the speeches made by Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar and Carindal Laszlo Lekai, archbishop of Esztergom, on the 30th anniversary of the agreement reached by the state and the Catholic Church. Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar [words indistinct] described the settled and balanced relations between the state and the Catholic Church as an important [word indistinct] of the social scene. The Hungarian Constitution ensures the free (?practice) of religion for all citizens. Lazar said that the government highly appreciated the efforts of the Catholic Church to encourage its believers for an active participation in the country's construction and in the struggle waged for peace. In reply, Cardinal Laszlo Lekai pointed out that a peaceful cooperation between the state and the church was fruitful for the whole nation. Within the framework of national unity the believers take part in the building of socialism while they continue to remain loyal to their church. Thanking the government for its willingness to cooperation with the church Cardinal Lekai pledged that the Catholic Church would continue to contribute to building the future of Hungary.

GIEREK CHAIRS, ADDRESSES MEETING OF PARTY OFFICIALS

LD021934 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] A conference of first secretaries of party voivodship committees and heads of Central Committee departments devoted to the current tasks of the party work was held today at the Central Committee, with the participation of Politburo members and members of the Central Committee Secretariat. The session was chaired by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee.

During the session, Stanislaw Kania, Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee, discussed the tasks of the party organizations and echelons resulting from the present socioeconomic situation in the country. The current actions and intentions of the government, with special consideration being given to the implementation of pay increases and solving social problems and matters resulting from the social program of the party and the demands of work forces, were presented by Jozef Pinkowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

A speech was made at the conclusion of the meeting by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee.

GOVERNMENT REACHES AGREEMENT WITH STRIKING COAL MINERS

Demands 'Totally Acceptable'

LD021500 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1415 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The chairman of the Council of Ministers has formed a government commission to examine the postulates of the striking mining work forces. The commission is studying in depth the previously elaborated common ground of the agreement. The demands submitted by the work forces are totally acceptable. The government commission is ready to sign the agreement with the Interfactory Strike Committee.

Agreement Signed

LD030958 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0930 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Excerpts] At 0540 today at the Manifest Lipcowy mine in Jastrzebie, the government commission headed by Deputy Premier Aleksander Kopec signed an agreement with the Presidium of the Interfactory Strike Committee which included representatives of the striking mines and other enterprises, mainly these belonging to the mining industry.

On the basis of the agreement, which takes into consideration the demands put forward by the miners, all work forces which were on strike will begin work.

It is worth stressing that the work of service crews who have kept equipment ready for production at the mines has not stopped for one moment.

In accordance with the agreement, the miners have pledged for the good of the country to make up for the backlog as rapidly as possible.

GOVERNMENT COMMISSION CONTINUING TALKS AT SZCZECIN PLANTS

LD022306 Warsaw in English to Europe 2230 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Members of the government commission and executives of several ministries are in Szczecin holding talks at the individual industrial plants regarding demands which had earlier been raised by workers.

GOVERNMENT, CRZZ CONSULT ON WAGES, PRICES

LD021713 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1630 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] The Council of Ministers in consultation with the Central Council of Trade Unions [CRZZ] has taken steps aimed at ensuring effective protection of real earnings of the population and to counter excessive increases in the cost of living.

As we have already reported, a decree is being drafted on tightening the control of prices and on tightening the discipline of fixing prices. The basic element of the forthcoming decree will consist of a list of goods and services to be subject to special controls as regards prices.

These prices, which are not reserved for the decision of the Council of Ministers, will be fixed by the chairman of the State Price Commission [PKC]. Without waiting for the acceptance of the decree, which is now being drafted in detail, the PKC has undertaken various operational initiatives concerned with controlling prices.

This was stated to a PAP journalist by PKC Deputy Chairman Antoni Gryniewicz. Cooperation has already been expanded on the central and voivodship levels, the PKC turnover control teams, with the Supreme Chamber of Control, the State Trade Inspectorate and social control.

They will concentrate on controling, fixing and applying prices of market goods and services, and the prices of vegetables and fruit.

Organs of the self-governing crafts cooperative and of private trade and services have been instructed to expand control of prices in units under their control. Instructions have been issued to tighten and ruthlessly impose financial, official and disciplinary sanctions for any signs of violation of the principles applying to the fixing and application of prices.

Antoni Gryniewicz also stressed that glaring cases of price hikes will be made public.

WALESA ON FUTURE PLANS OF INDEPENDENT UNIONS

DW030934 Hamburg BILD-ZEITUNG in German 3 Sep 80 pp 1, 4

[Interview by Herbert O. Glattauer with strike leader Lech Walesa--place and date not given]

[Text] BILD: The new independent trade union is now 3 days old. Do you have a program already?

Walesa: We have not needed one so far because there were so many directly important things to be done for the workers--for example creating in the first place an independent trade union. Now we will also work out a program.

BILD: Where do you get the money for your trade union?

Walesa: We will introduce membership contributions, as is usual among trade unions in Western countries. We hope for contributions.

BILD: Will you cooperate with other free trade unions such as the German Trade Union Association?

Walesa: Why not? First we must see to it that we get matters in order here. Then we will establish contact with our friends outside Poland. All this is new to us. We first have to learn. We need help.

BILD: Will you go to the Federal Republic for talks? Do you have a passport at all?

Walesa: No, I do not have a passport. I do not know whether I will get one and whether they will let me out.

Bild: Do you think that the independent trade union will be a threat to the official united trade union?

Walesa: I have nothing to say about that. I am just doing my job here.

BILD: Poland is the first socialist country with an independent trade union. Will this be emulated by others?

Walesa: Why should I care what other socialist countries do?

BILD: Well, you do not care. But if the others follow your example, don't you fear that the Russians would then interfere?

Walesa: I am afraid of no one, only God.

ALL WORK ENTERPRISES OPERATING IN GDANSK VOIVODSHIP

LD031040 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] All work enterprises are operating in Gdansk Voivodship. Most of them have already reached full production capacity.

The situation in the ports has improved considerably. On Saturday there were 35 ships of various nationalities waiting in the roadsteads of the ports. Right now there are only 11 of them left. In the last 24 hours the dockers of the tricity area loaded and unloaded nearly 140,000 tons of cargo. In Gydnia the norm was exceeded even through most of the ships worked on were general cargo ships.

Last night, the tugboats brought into the northern port the Polish tanker Zawrat which brought 135,000 tons of oil for the Gdansk refinery. Railroad cars with coal, ore and grain are rapidly being unloaded.

Gasoline Restrictions Eased

LD021954 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Summary] The most important task at present is to catch up with the backlog of unloading thousands of railway cars accumulated on the tracks which are hampering the movement of newly arriving goods. Also, 13 ships arrived in the ports of Gdansk and Gdynia today. In Gdansk the unloading of 19 ships is in progress.

"The situation of motor transportation in the tricity area has also improved. Thanks to the resumption of work at the Gdansk refinery, as from today gasoline is being sold without any restrictions for vehicles of the socialized sector of the economy in the tricity area. The restrictions on sales for private cars will be lifted as of 5 September.

'NORMAL WORKDAY' REPORTED ALONG SCZCECIN COAST

LD021524 Warsaw PAP in English 1427 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Sep (PAP)--Tuesday was another normal workday along the entire Sczcecin seacoast. The crew of the Police chemical plant and workers on the construction site of the Police-2 plant have doubled their efforts, alongside workers in shipyards and ports.

PAP's Sczcecin correspondent reported that work is humming in all plants. In many of them workers come to work earlier and work longer.

JABLONSKI HOLDS TALKS WITH NEW ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL

LD292058 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council, yesterday met the judges of the Supreme Administrative Tribunal who were recently appointed by the State Council. The tribunal was set up by the Sejm on 31 January 1980 and, in accordance with the statutory decision, will start its work on 30 September. It will pronounce judgments on complaints which claim that administrative decisions are not in accordance with the law. Almost all decisions of importance for the citizen are within the jurisdiction of the tribunal. The Supreme Administrative Tribunal is an organ independent of the executive administration system and this fact means that the demands which had for a long time been put forward by the society have now been met. The work of the tribunal will also contribute to the correctness of decisions adopted by state administrative organs with regard to individuals.

During today's meeting, the chairman of the State Council presented the certificates of appointment to the post of judge of the Supreme Administrative Council to the judges concerned. In presenting the certificates, Henryk Jablonski noted that only experience will bring full comprehension of the problems facing the tribunal and will make it possible to elaborate the best methods of action. Referring to the present situation and the discussion that is in progress in the country, the chairman of the State Council recalled that at the basis of the changes in the code of administrative procedures and of the establishment of the Supreme Administrative Tribunal is the idea of a more extensive safeguarding of civic rights.

The chairman of the Supreme Administrative Tribunal, Sylwester Zawadzki, expressed, on behalf of the judges, thanks for the confidence shown in them. He assured the chairman of the State Council that the work of the tribunal will serve the fulfillment of the civil right to an efficient and lawful administration, as well as the strengthening of respect for the law and the consolidation of the principles of the socialist democracy.

After the ceremony a working meeting was held devoted to the problems connected with the commencement of practical activities by the tribunal.

WORLD REACTION TO STRIKE RESULTS REPORTED

LD010848 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] All major press agencies yesterday carried comprehensive reports on the agreements concluded in Szczecin and Gdansk and on the debate of the fifth plenum of the PZPR Central Committee. Reports on these subjects were also published by the press and were included in radio and TV news in a large number of countries.

First commentaries reflect a feeling of relief at the news that a serious crisis in Poland has been overcome and profound satisfaction that a center of potential tension in international relations and danger to stability and detente has been liquidated.

Commentators point to the realism, deep sense of responsibility and good will of the government commissions operating on the coast and of the local strike committees. They also underline that the new formula for trade unions adopted in Poland is of great importance and that at the same time the striking workforces have recognized the leading role of the party.

'Relief' in Washington

LD302042 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Reports that agreement has been reached in Gdansk and Szczecin have been received in Washington with clear and unambiguous relief, with the hope being expressed that the tension will decrease and that the conflicts, which, according to U.S. experts, threatened more and more the peace and stability in Europe and indirectly the interests of the United States, will end.

U.S. commentators analyze individual elements of the situation in Poland, stressing among other things that the economic difficulties of our country are also a part of the world wide crisis, and in particular are a repercussion of the economic problems of the West.

Paper on Antisocialist Propaganda

LD021520 Warsaw PAP in English 1406 GMT 2 Sep 80

["Vain Calculations"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Sep (PAP)--In an article headlined as above, the PUWP CC organ TRYBUNA LUDU remarked:

"The news reports from Poland continue to figure prominently in the press, radio and TV of many countries. A considerable amount of these accounts are marked by seriousness, reliable reporting, and the elementary sense of responsibility.

"However there are different assessments and commentaries from those that on the basis of facts soberly view the events in Poland as expressing the striving of the Polish working class to implement its postulates sticking to the principles of the socialist system and from those that point to the international significance of the internal stability of socialist Poland and her further march along the path chosen 36 years ago.

"These different opinions express definite hopes or even political postulates, and the hopes for anti-socialist transformations in Poland. These are the hopes that stake on the loosening of Poland's tie to the USSR and the entire socialist community in a further outcome.

"Comparing these voices and wishes with the real situation, one must ask a simple question: What reasons have the authors of the confessions mentioned above to make such calculations?" TRYBUNA LUDU asked.

The paper went on to say: "The workers taking part in the strikes did not give reasons to make such plans. It is beyond any doubt that the authors of these insinuations simply reveal their intentions giving them the form of theses sharply contrasting with the facts and the real situation.

"They are taking advantage of the chain of events caused by definite irregularities in the Polish socio-economic life to cast a shadow on Poland, the political mind of the Poles, the fidelity of this people to the principles of the socialist internal order and on Poland's socialist orientation in foreign policy.

"However, one cannot examine the opinions and the views characterized here only in terms of hopes and wishful thinking of their authors. This choir of the hostile voices is also an attempt to influence the course of events in Poland and in some cases it also represents an effort to conduct ideological and political subversion.

TRYBUNA LUDU continued: "The party and the working class do not close their eyes to this aspect of that issue. The response to the attempts of this kind is unequivocal:

"The fundamental assumptions of the socialist development, including the basic principle of the leading role of the Marxist-Leninist party, remain inviolable and unquestionable. The maturity of the Polish working class consists among other things in the fact that even in an atmosphere of the conflict and the excitement connected with it this class did not lend an ear to the instigations undermining the foundations of the socialist system.

"People's Poland's unbreakable alliance with the USSR and the organic ties linking Poland with the entire community of socialist states in all spheres of life also belong to the Polish principles. These fraternal bonds are the foundation of the political mentality of the Polish society," TRYBUNA LUDU observed.

TRYBUNA LUDU ATTACKS 'ANTISOCIALIST FORCES'

AU021308 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30-31 Aug 80 p 2

[Janusz Markowski article: "The Common and the Alien"]

[Text] Our country has found itself in a state of acute social tension. We are discussing the past and the present as well as responsibility and irresponsibility. At the same time, the strike actions in the coastal and other regions of the country are continuing. In the past few days tension has gained ground in some cities.

Everyone is pondering the reasons for this dramatic situation--dramtic for the entire country--and no one is able to put in doubt the genuine nature of the workers' actions. The public knows the immediate reasons why many sections of the working people are socially discontented. It also knows that the government is making decisions to respond to the workers' many demands, and it knows that the party is taking action to restore the line of the sixth congress and reinstate the principal status of social development tasks.

The civic discussion, which is continuing in all social communities and sections of the country about the country's vital problems, is demonstrating and confirming that the working people's problems and the state's problems are in fact identical and common and that they must be solved in our common interest.

Regardless of the present state of the conflict, all Poles (more exactly: almost all Poles) have the same problem at heart.

Namely, they want to create strong foundations of social order, to strengthen the socialist states and to deepen the process of socialist transformations, to restore the ailing economy to health and to rapidly lift the fatherland out of its domestic crisis.

It is difficult to conduct calm discussions under the conditions of strikes, which have paralyzed life in some regions of the country. Despite that, the party and the authorities are consistently observing the rule--it was adopted at the very beginning--that all painful problems should be examined in common and that premises for the necessary decisions and for solving the present crisis by political methods should be worked out in common.

However, no participant in and no observer of the present events can help being aware of the fact that we have reached the limits of the state's economic endurance and that the difficulties in the functioning of the state combined with the intensification of emotional tension are creating a condition of genuine threat to the state. This threat makes it necessary for us to be even more thorough in examining the reasons and mechanisms that have aggravated and complicated the situation in the past few days, that are hindering negotiations with the strike committees, that are creating ever new hotbeds of conflicts and that are with increasing frequency adding political substance to the present discussions.

We have written in our editorials about those reasons and about those mechanisms which were not created by the workers, and we have pointed out the specific symptoms of the activities of the antisocialist forces, which--exploiting the present events--are seeking to realize their own political aims which they defined and prepared a long time ago.

Most of the people who constitute those forces and who call themselves "defenders of the workers cause" have been known for a long time for their political activities. As early as 1975, that is, a long time before the June [1976] events they began to construct their program for penetrating the workers class and eventually called themselves the "committee for defense of workers." However, it is difficult to find in their past and in their social and political genealogies anything to justify that name. All their political achievements boil down to noisy and arrogant antisocialist statements broadcast by foreign radio stations hostile to Poland, published by the bourgeois press or mimeographed as illegal printed matter.

Jacek Kuron and Adam Michnik--the sponsors of many antisocialist campaigns--are among the people who receive most publicity in the bourgeois media. It was their emissaries who appeared in many enterprises to exploit workers criticism for their own political aims. And--in the light of Michnik's and Kuron's statements published in the West--the tenor and meaning of those aims are just ominous and antinational and strike at our political alliances and our raison d'etat.

True Poles--even those most disappointed and full of grievances-- cannot be indifferent to what A. Michnik or J. Kuron have to say to representatives of the bourgeois press about matters that often concern our most important national issues. In his interview for DER SPIEGEL, which is an important publication in the FRG, A. Michnik did not shrink from even suggesting a thesis about the supposed doubts as to the fully Polish character of Silesia and the western territories. Historian A. Michnik most certainly fulfilled the expectations of his West German interviewer when--in reference to the first years of reborn Poland--he said that..."the question of the Silesian people's Polish nationality continued to be open for the people from other regions of the country." Can one wonder that DER SPIEGEL sympathizes with A. Michnik?

Will not even the most vehement defenders of human rights be shocked and revolted by the fact that the very Michnik thus appeals to the FRG Germans to blackmail Poland: "I do not advocate an economic embargo against Poland, but I appeal that the issues of human rights be made a condition for talks on economic exchanges." From that it is but a step to the impudence of another West German publication--DIE WELT AM SONNTAG--which, showing the utmost cynicism toward Poland's history, has suggested that Poland pawn Silesia and Pomerania in exchange for loans.

Many of our adversaries astonish us by the extreme flexibility of their views--flexibility enabling them to perform neckbreaking ideological turnabouts. However, these acrobatics are not what is now most important. What is important is the fact that efforts to allow the "free play of political forces," to implement the tactics of "undermining socialism from inside" that has been devised by the Western strategists of ideological struggle, have always been the essential feature of our adversaries' attitudes and activities, regardless of whether they hold liberal-bourgeois or extreme leftwing or cosmopolitan or nationalistic positions.

That demand is now being put forward by them with particulary increased force, and one can see why they like to roast their meat on a fire that has been kindled for entirely different purposes. That is why they are now trying to be actively present among working crews: to be seen at rallies, to make inciting speeches and to prompt slogans that are often politically provocative. They are pervading our society with their antisocialist views and want to give political "weapons" to the strike movement.

As we have already written, the presence of those views and slogans is expected to prolong the strikes and to result in the chaos in which the chances of those forces would gain in significance. This presence is also expected to bring about an official ennoblement of the antisocialist opposition, a recognition by the authorities of its partnerlike position and, consequently, a complete political reconstructuring of our state with all the resulting social consequences.

Another antisocialist group rallied round people such as Moczulski or Czuma is also intensifying its activities. Moczulski and Czuma are no longer trying to conceal their views and aims and are openly proclaiming the program for detaching Poland from socialism. In doing so they are using nationalistic slogans and are trying to fan passions and abuse national symbols.

The present situation calls for a clear determination of a line of division between the various forms of the working people's discontent and demands, on the one hand, and the open or disguised activities of those antisocialist forces and the political slogans that are attached here and there to those demands, on the other. We must slash the skillful threads with which those slogans are attached to the working people's demands, separating the workers genuine pronouncements from the antisocialist politicking--all the more so since most workers do not know what is taking place behind the scenes of their pronouncements.

We have already had significant examples of the cases in which the striking workers dissociated themselves from the activities of the antisocialist forces--opposed their activities, unmasked the rumors and false information spread by them and refused to fan dangerous neuroses and the escalation of demands.

This line of division must be strengthened and must become a front of struggle. For the good of all of us and in the interest of our fatherland and all our people we must not allow anyone to transform workers' discontent into political rows.

GLOS PRACY TO PUBLISH CORRECTION TO DISTORTED STATEMENT

LD021948 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Today's GLOS PRACY published, within the framework of the discussion on the activity of the trade unions, an interview with a worker of the Nowotko works in Warsaw, in which a critical evaluation of trade union activity to date was made. A number of examples of the trade unions' deviating from the needs of the working people were given.

In one of the parts of this publication, a distortion of the statement by the interviewee occurred. In place of support for the need to renew the trade union movement, as expressed in the demands of the workers of the coast and which are supported by the work force of the Nowotko works, a statement was published to the effect that the Nowotko work force does not see the need for change in the trade union movement.

The Nowotko work force cannot agree with this obvious lie. In accordance with the expectations of the workers of the Nowotko works, the editorial staff of GLOS PRACY will publish a full correction in tomorrow's issue of the paper.

MEDIA ON CHANGES, TASKS FACING NATION AFTER STRIKES

Warsaw Press Comment

LD030856 Warsaw PAP in English 0800 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Sep (PAP)--The conference at the PUWP Central Committee on the tasks of the party resulting from the current situation in the country, rising pace of work in most parts of Poland affected by the recent strikes and the course of negotiations between a government commission and striking Silesian miners are the top stories in today's papers.

A lot of space is devoted to the plans for tighter price controls. A proposed list of articles whose prices should be subject to special scrutiny has also been published.

The trade unions paper GLOS PRACY said there can be no doubt that the unions are aware of the need of profound internal transformations on the basis of vastly expanded rights envisaged by the initial draft of the new law on trade unions.

"All the questions concerning the changes in the trade unions movement remain open, except one: it remains a class movement, non-antagonistic towards the state even if it should clash fiercely with the institutions of that state, a movement recognizing the leading role of the party in the life of the country as the supreme and only guarantee of the place due to the working class," GLOS PRACY emphasized.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY said that the provisions of the Szczecin and Gdansk strike settlements are "novel ones, auguring the strengthening of socialist democracy, improvement of the Poles' living and working conditions. By broadening the workers' rights and giving considerable powers to the self-governing trade unions the agreements increase the responsibility and participation of the working people in administering and managing the country.

"These agreements and the whole strike wave give rise to many conclusions deserving profound consideration today if the lesson given by the crisis is to bring benefit to the country and, in the future, enable us to learn the difficult art of a wise and democratic management of the state, economy, a region or work establishment without having to take such dramatic and costly education.

"The first and a very general conclusion is the recollection of the principle of listening to the voice of the people, a basic law of socialism. The recent conflict events have thoroughly exposed the fatal effects of departing from this principle. One can talk about malfunctioning of the forms of presenting the public voice, about deformations in filling these forms with contents, but one must also concede--and the party has already done so--that first and foremost the will to listen to the people had declined."

The Warsaw paper went on: "The more the social feelings conflicted with the official picture of the situation the greater obstacles were standing up against any criticism. The clear lack of a high level demand for groundswell opinions caused the official and the popular view to come dangerously apart.

"Before the important national decisions are taken there has to be time, in accordance with the constitution, for a sincere and broad exchange of social opinion, for consideration of various solutions, for making choice. Modernization of Poland means not only the import of technology. The modernization demands from all, those at a workpost and at a directorial desk, to use the principles of socialist democracy.

"Socialist democracy in which so many institutional forms have not been utilized has a chance to become a force increasing the efficiency of our work," stated ZYCIE WARSZAWY.

Najmrodzki Commentary

LD022130 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Andrzej Najmrodzki Commentary]

[Text] It is not easy today to put into words the thoughts and general comments or write a commentary about the feelings shared by all of us. The hackneyed phrases and exaggerations seem so banal to us, but at the same time we need them so much. A technician who held a microphone at the broadcast from the signing of the agreement in Szczecin shipyard does not have to be ashamed, and will not be ashamed, of his tears. Even I, an experienced journalist who has witnessed many dramtic events, was overcome with emotion during this unforgettable evening of the television reports from Szczecin and the coast. Why? I knew earlier about the joint agreement and about preparations for the communique which brought relief to all of us. It was not the image itself which somehow made it possible almost to participate in these events that caused my emotions. It was, I think, the awarenesss of the historic importance of the moment and the events, events which can become the start of new values in our life.

I mentioned a feeling of relief, but this was also accompanied by a feeling of pride that we, the Poles, considered by the world as keen on heroic impulses, volatile and with a tendency for anarchy, were able to discuss in such a responsible manner and sort out our affairs, these most important affairs which determine our national existence and advancement on the political and economic map of the world. For me, as a party member, the dialogue of the authorities with the workers was very special--special as an event and as a personal lesson of humility.

This was a lesson in how to understand the dignity, represented by my party, and the new values of the future dialogue undertaken in the interest of the whole nation.

The contents of the communiques which ended this dramatic dialogue are in a way transferring us to the time of everyday life. Return to normal life means a return to these everyday matters which are measured by our work, work as we often say nowadays which is more efficient and better organized.

The point is, however, to restore confidence between the people who are to organize this work and those who are to work better and more efficiently. I believe that this confidence will continue to remain for quite some time the superior factor, superior to technology. As far as technology goes, it is easy to formulate the definite and measurable parameters and present them in a measurable form.

The climate of confidence is so difficult to define. We all know what we are dealing with; we know how it should project to daily decisions during meetings, working sessions or other gatherings. At the same time we know how easy it is to destroy it, just by one thoughtless and irresponsible word, gesture or impatience.

We may list the factors of the recent dialogue which are to guarantee the preservation of this climate of confidence. They mean responsibility at every working post, proper selection of the competent leadership cadres capable of living with the collectives, directed by them, but not from a position of know-it-alls and economists.

This also means a new role for the trade unions, enhancing the control functions of the party organizations and rights of the workers' self-governments. There is also one more definition which should accompany these important and fundamental decisions: merely friendliness which is needed so badly by all of us, friendliness which in many cases means understanding. It also means the right to make mistakes, the right to initiate a debate and to withdraw from debates when we are convinced by proper arguments. It means words or gestures of praise or reprimand, but the words and gestures which encourage rather than strike at our years of work and experience and sometimes youthful passions and our dignity. Another characteristic of the climate of this discussion should be added here: its matter-of-fact character. One would like to say: Friendliness and matter-of fact character mean the openness of the discussion. [words indistinct] In the last few months I have talked in many work enterprises about matters which will undoubtedly continue in our everyday life: about the problems of efficient management, new technical solutions providing savings in materials and better use of machinery and decisions of the workers' self-governments; in other words, about fundamental matters. When we dealt with examples of the level of production sections, or level of enterprises, everything was all right more or less. We were able to be controversial, use specific figures and be relatively free. If as a result of the discussion demands or accusations, worse things happened which in some way dealt with the existing structures, higher levels of management or general decisions, it was then that a silent agreement would appear among us, an agreement felt both by me and my interlocutors. Opinions would become cautious, sometimes hesitant and most often very generalized.

We did not want to hurt ourselves by what we had said to date. We were satisfied with partial truth. [Words indistinct] to listen also to what we had formulated to date, what could be useful to others, could solve a problem on a scale we had accepted.

This was a mistake which was costly and which struck at the openness of the discussion, it constituted an unfinished conversation whose importance was not appreciated by us.

Today, when we return to these subjects, and we certainly must do so, we must not enter into thoughts, because that is how it was in the past, but we must also speak of issues beyond those affecting the enterprise or regional parochial matters.

Just as the level of our life, the quality of our work and the ordinary day are not isolated from the future of the country, so too, a look at our own work, at the efficiency of our factory or enterprise must contain an element of a wider look at what is around us which simultaneously conditions our common actions.

(?Did we know about it?). Yes, but sometimes we lacked the courage to speak, we lacked confidence in the effectiveness of discussion. For many years we spoke about the need to educate the nation economically as if we ourselves did not believe in this educational process. Yet a man, an activist of the workers self-government, while criticizing many of the planning instructions sent to his enterprise, quoted the ancient law that a man can only perceive seven objects at once. The remaining objects dissolve into mist. It obliterates vision. I address this fragment of my conversation without comment to those who, while not believing the statistical yearbook, accepted other levels of social awareness.

But it also happens that people, although they are unable to formulate it well, have a better sense than those whose names are followed by scientific titles. I have often repeated the truth remembered from my university days that every category can be viewed in two ways. In a mathematical-technical way and in a more immeasurable way, but often (better). Here is an example of a definition: Productivity is measured by the value of the output achieved in a unit of time. And once again, for example: How many pairs of shoes per hour? But productivity is, according to another definition, a function of qualifications and motives, and it involves matters which are far more profound: The climate prevailing in the enterprise which produces the shows, the system of wages, vocational training, supplies of raw and other materials, organization of work, human attitudes. These are problems which cannot be defined by production factors.

I will remember this dual aspect of every definition whenever I have future journalistic meetings. I will also remind my listeners of them.

PROLONGED STRIKES WOULD RESULT IN CHAOS

AU021515 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 30-31 Aug 80 pp 1,2

[Henryk Chadzynski commentary: "Dialogue or Chaos"]

[Text] Every economic organism, no matter how strong, has certain limits of resistance to disturbances--limits that must not be overstepped if one does not want to bring about chaos that threatens a complete paralysis of life and involves losses that cannot be made good. This is particularly true of an economy such as ours, one which calls for exceptionally radical therapy and resolute actions in order to restore the desired proportions and, above all, equilibrium.

What is now required to work out more general concepts of improving management and planning methods and to bring back to health the situation in the future is, above all, normal, orderly work. But the prolonged strikes in other regions are threatening, for example, to undermine whatever ensures the daily supplies of food and other goods in demand.

All this makes us concerned for the state of the country and for the state of our achievements since everyone knows that--following the restoration of normal, orderly work--we will not be able to make good all our losses because of transportation and energy barriers, to say the least.

I have had opportunities to talk with many people who expressed various views on the state of our economy and on the conflict and dialogue in the coastal region. They expressed various views about all the points under discussion and, at the same time, spoke with enormous concern about the consequences of that progressive paralysis of the country's life. Even those who said that the strike committee was right wondered if a truce could take place in the present situation to enable work forces to return to work and the strike committees to continue the negotiations. After all, aside from the problems that--in view of the differences in positions and of mutual fears--call for detailed arguments and toilsome searching for solutions that would be acceptable in the name of the superior aims represented by the country's fate and by the ability to continue normal life.

This is because we must realize that the intensifying disorganization of economic life and the appearance of new difficulties and new hotbeds in various regions of the country can in no way encourage the dialogue. Nor is it possible--under conditions which threaten a national catastrophe every day--to work out various reforms and to prepare the concepts that would bring about the necessary changes in our sociopolitical and economic life in the future. However, such a renewal as announced at the Fourth PZPR Central Committee Plenum will be possible only when normal economic life is restored. And this will not be easy if we consider that many factories have not received any raw materials for some time now, that the stocks of many market goods have been exhausted and that supplies, including imported supplies, are stuck in ports.

It is necessary to realize that the reforms aimed at stimulating initiative and at restoring the true meaning of the many words that have been tossed around up to now in all possible directions and the curing process that has just begun can be checked; that under conditions of exceptional chaos our economy will regress instead of progressing; and that the obvious results of such regression will also be felt in the other spheres of our life.

Chaos would mean the end of the dialogue and the checking of the course of events that is advantageous to all of us. This is what our enemies perhaps count upon. But in a situation of such decisiveness no one to whom Poland's future is dear can afford to place his own parochial interests above the supreme all-national reasons. No one can afford to plunge the country into the increasing disorganization and to threaten the peace of our homes and the life of our relatives. This is why he who has our common good at heart should comprehend that the time of the dialogue and of even the most acute disputes must run parallel with the time of work and of an effort to multiply our common achievements so that we have something to share in keeping with new, just rules.

CATHOLIC LEADER APPEALS FOR END TO STRIKE CRISIS

AU021800 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 30-31 Aug 80 p 5

[Article by Janeusz Zablocki, chairman of the Znak Catholic-Social Club of Sejm Deputies: "To Reach Agreement"]

[Text] The situation in our country is developing in a disturbing direction and that is why--because I have no public medium of my own--I am availing myself of ZYCIE WARSZAWY columns to voice my views on this development.

The workers' protest--expressed in strikes--against errors in economic and social policy and also against the shortcomings of democracy in our lives has produced a salutary shock. That is why it has the sympathy of our society, which rightly sees in it a chance of overcoming the negative symptoms that have accumulated in many spheres of our life and which expects that it will produce a radical turnabout in the policy of the party and the state. We are already seeing the fruits produced by the present dialogue, but we should fear that it is entering a prolonged impasse causing ever increasing dangers.

The Thursday press published the government commission's position vis-a-vis the demands submitted by the Gdansk strikers. That position implies that agreement has been reached or can possibly be reached through further discussions on an extensive range of problems. However, crucial differences on some problems are still persisting, which is the reason why the discussions are being protracted, giving rise to generally increasing anxiety.

That is because we all know that a prolonged strike situation increases the losses and disturbances of the national economy, which all our people will feel in due time. We know that such a situation weakens Poland's position, depreciates its credibility as a partner in international economic and political-military treaties, and dangerously aggravates the state of political relations.

That is why I am certain that broad sections of the Polish people share the view expressed by the main council of the Polish Episcopate which at its 27 August session in Czestochowa stated among other things: "A rapid solution of those problems is an imperative of the moment. That is why the dialogue should be characterized by readiness to find solutions that both sides can accept. Poles must know how to reach mutual agreement and to solve the problems in their own home themselves.

"The actual agreements shored up by the necessary guarantees should end the strikes so that it is possible for the national economy to function normally and for social life to continue in peace."

It is necessary to be fair to the country's present political leadership which, abandoning the practices that--unfortunately--occurred in the past, has adopted the method of patient negotiations as the means to solve a conflict situation. Edward Gierek described that in his 18 August speech: "We must reach agreement and together find another solution." I think that, regardless of the differences asserting themselves in other problems, all the Polish people appreciate the choice of precisely that method and trust that it will be continued consistently and to the very end, because only such a method has a chance of overcoming the present difficulties without demolishing the unity of our people--that unity which in this present difficult situation Poland needs far more than ever before.

The adoption of precisely such a method by the authorities should oblige the strikers to adopt a similar position. Negotiations demand that sides are ready for compromises and for mutual concessions. That is why one must not stubbornly insist on demands that the government is unable to honor if they overstep the limits set by the requirements of the raison d'etat. In such cases maturity obliges one to sacrifice lesser values in order not to expose major values to dangers. The same is true of the demands that, however just they are, are beyond the true economic strength of the state. "Demands can be just and are just, generally speaking," Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, Polish primate, said in his 26 August homily at Jasna Gora. "But no demands can be favorably settled at once, right now. They have to be settled in installments."

While formulating the aforementioned postulates, however, we must not close our eyes to the fact that fears based on the bad experience of the past--fears extensively prevailing among working people--are a factor that is now hindering the solution of the present conflict situation. People are afraid that as soon as social tension is over the authorities will again tend to withdraw the promised concessions, to declare them as extorted under pressure of the seriousness of the moment, to minimize the range of the necessary reform--in a word, to return to the previous state of affairs. If we want to calm the moods within the country we must not ignore those fears, which can be dispersed not by declarations, but by the facts, created as speedily as possible, that show that there will not be and cannot be any return to the previous situation. The decisions of the recent Fourth PZPR Central Committee Plenum can be regarded as the first step along this road. What is at stake is more than just settling personal accounts. Those decisions could not achieve anything if they were not accompanied by honest and deep analyses of all the causes, without exception, that have brought about the present crisis and by readiness to carry out such changes in economic policy and in the mechanisms of management and government to prevent any repetition of similar situations in the future.

What we must do is to devise and implement within the trade union movement and the state the democratic methods--these methods have not functioned properly up to now--by which social needs can be signaled and people can be consulted on and participate in decision-making. These methods must be so effective in practice that no one is forced in the future to resort to strikes in order to draw the attention of the government to problems that are neglected, ignored and with no prospects of being solved. The stronger and the more credible the necessary guarantees given to the working community and all the people right now, the better will be the conditions for reaching agreement and for restoring peace and order in our country.

CATHOLIC DAILY EDITOR ON IMPLICATIONS OF STRIKE RESULTS

LD012358 Paris Domestic Service in French 1720 GMT 1 Sep 80

["The Phone Is Ringing" program--Paris studio telephone link up with Warsaw between Chairman Claude Guillaumin and Ralph Pinto in the studio and Janusz Stefanowicz, editor-in-chief of the Catholic daily SLOWO POWSZECHNE, and LE MONDE and France Inter special correspondents Bernard Guetta and Pierre Ganz in Warsaw--live--Stefanowicz speaking in French]

[Excerpts] [Guillaumin] I would like to ask you first how you would interpret the significance of the agreement signed yesterday.

[Stefanowicz] The significance is terribly important: It is the first time in postwar Poland and in any country of the socialist community, I believe, that profound contradictions and even violent criticisms between the workers and shall we say the capital, that is the socialist state, have been resolved during very free and honest negotiations which were conducted with great restraint by both sides.

[Guillaumin] Reaction here in the West--in Paris as well as Washington or London--is to say that it is a major event, but--in the end--does it not run the risk of being the source of further difficulties? In your opinion, is this the case?

[Stefanowicz] It complicates the functioning of our political and social system, that is true, but a complication can, you know, improve the development, lead to an improvement in the system. It is true that we are now faced with quite new situations, with problems which can be put down on paper--in the form of certain statements--but which will be very complicated to solve practically.

[Guillaumin] Well, Mr Stefanowicz, a last question from me before we let France Inter's listeners speak. The agreement has been signed but will these agreements really be applied?

[Stefanowicz] There can be no other outcome, there is no other possibility.

[Unidentified presenter] Do you not fear that there will be a gradual attempt to get back what has been granted in order to return to something closer to what went before?

[Stefanowicz] By the powers that be?

[Presenter] Yes.

[Stefanowicz] No I don't think so.

[Presenter] You believe it is irreversible?

[Stefanowicz] Yes, irreversible, that is the right word.

[Guillaumin] But, Mr Stefanowicz, as far as the Soviet position is concerned, do you not fear that the Polish summer might, let us say, end like the Prague spring?

[Stefanowicz] No, I would not think so.

[Guillaumin] Do you not think that because you believe that the Russians have grown in that respect or because what was achieved yesterday is irreversible?

[Stefanowicz] What was achieved yesterday comes, above all, within the framework of the socialist system. Also there were different developments in 1980 which decrease or minimize the possibilities of an action such as that in Czechoslovakia in 1968.

[Listener] I want to ask Mr Stefanowicz two questions. The first is: Does he think that Cardinal Wyszynski's televised speech had any influence on the ending of the strike in Gdansk; and the second: I would like to ask him in quite a direct way if he thinks that people like Mr Jacek Kuron or Mr Adam Michnik actually represent elements outside Poland whose aim is to destroy the socialist regime?

[Stefanowicz] The first question: I think that the homily of Cardinal Wyszynski had an influence not only and indeed perhaps not very strongly on the Gdansk negotiations which had already reached a fairly advanced stage--but it did have an influence on the attitude of the whole country, the whole society. In my opinion, this speech by Cardinal Wyszynski was made at the right time, in the right way and we will see the full importance of this speech in the given circumstances only after time has passed.

[Guillaumin] The second question was in actual fact about the leaders of the movement in defense of the workers...

[Stefanowicz] I am not going to repudiate anyone who is Polish, who belongs to the Polish nation, his national patriotic feelings. So, I cannot say that Messrs Kuron and Michnik or the others are working against Poland. I don't think they are convinced that socialism can improve, can develop and they have rejected the idea of a socialist (?Poland).

[Listener] The Soviet political regime or that of the satellite countries or even the Communist Party in France present themselves as models of democracy. They want to give the world lessons in freedom. How can one explain that in a country which after all depends on the Soviet Union, access to such elementary freedoms as those which have just been demanded can only be obtained after (?5) days of quasirevolution?

[Stefanowicz] I think that much can be explained by the youthfulness of this system, by the fact that it was born in the circumstances of the cold war and by the lack of perfection in the training of political and social cadres and by many other faults. But I must protest when I hear that basic human rights or liberties are violated or are not respected in Poland. That is not true.

[Listener] We have heard on the radio and read in the press that Poland would be asking the Western countries, notably the United States and Federal Germany, for a moratorium in order to be able to meet the wage demands of the Polish workers. My question is as follows: In such a case, aren't the Western countries once more financing the economic difficulties which Poland is encountering today and wouldn't this clearly allow Russia to release further considerable sums for its armaments?

[Stefanowicz] I admire your interest in the Polish and world economy but no one has spoken in a, let us say, categorical manner on a moratorium and I do not think we need one. We will be able to pay the interest for next year without great difficulty. If there is a question of paying off the capital, that would be more difficult, but I do not see that the necessity for a general moratorium exists or that one would appear.

[Presenter] Mr Stefanowicz, people have spoken to me a lot about the role of the Communist Party in the country. Do you think that this development of a quote, Polish-style socialism, unquote could lead to a diminution of its role and an increase in the role of the Catholics and the Catholic [word indistinct]?

[Stefanowicz] I shall reply in a paradoxical way: Perhaps even an increase in its role, but through the functioning of the system of different public bodies like parliament, trade unions, local self-government and so forth, and greater activity, greater responsibilities for the various social-political groups which can give the Communist Party the leading role but without it entering all the details of life--economic, communal relations between the church and the state and so forth.

KURON INTERVIEWED ON DELAY OF KOR MEMBERS' RELEASE

LD021243 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 2 Sep 80 p 1

[Report on Helena Luczywo interview with KOR spokesman Jacek Kuron in Warsaw; date not given]

[Text] The last dissident Polish intellectual from the Social Self-Defense Committee (KOR) still held by the communist authorities was freed by 6 p.m. yesterday--six hours after the time set by the agreement with the Gdansk strikers.

In an exclusive interview I asked Jacek Kuron, the spokesman for KOR, why he thought the government broke its promise and released the dissidents several hours after the deadline.

He said: "This morning a security police colonel who interrogated me was not sure whether I was going to be set free. They were playing cat and mouse with me all the 12 days I spent in custody.

"When I told them this was not the time to play childish games, one security officer answered: 'Please, Mr Kuron, you must understand them. They are nervous.

"'You are here in prison. You have time to think. They do not.'"

Undoubtedly what happened in Gdansk is a great success for the Polish opposition. The meaning of this success was probably best defined by Mrs Pinkowski, a member of the Gdansk strike committee.

At Sunday's negotiations she told Mr Jagielski, the first deputy prime minister: "KOR dragged us workers out of prison in 1976, helped us all the time and taught us how to get organized.

"We all remember this. It is impossible that our problems are settled without making them free. They defended us, now we are defending them.

DISSIDENT EDITOR INTERVIEWED ON RESULTS OF STRIKE

LD030230 London BBC Television Network in English 2145 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Brian Walker interview with Jan Litynski, editor of the Polish dissident newspaper ROBOTNIK in the "Newsnight" program]

[Text] As the Polish Government struggles to convince its newest body of strikers in the southern coalfields that the new deal does apply to them too, one clear demonstration of the compact with the Gdansk strikers is there for all to see--the dissidents are being released. One of them, released yesterday, is Jan Litynski. He is the editor of ROBOTNIK, the dissident newspaper that provided such encouragement to the strikers in the northern ports, where it was distributed widely and openly from hand to hand during the heady days of the past few weeks. Litynski himself has been in jail for the past fortnight. Altogether he spent a total of 2 years in jail for his antigovernment activities. Brian Walker asked him whether he thought this weekend's agreement was a victory for the workers.

[Begin recording] [Litynski in English] Yes, I think that it is a great victory. It is not only their victory, it is the victory of the whole society because they can win only because of the support of the whole society.

So I think that the hope for the future is that the society will behave in the same way as it was in these 2 weeks, 3 weeks, last time. So I think that in this profound, this great profound change, it is impossible to return to the former situation, to the situation, before the first of July 1980. And this change will result in many changes, in many profound changes, in our whole society.

[Question] If you were a leader of one of the new free unions, Mr Litynski, what would be your main task now?

[Answer] It is a very hard question because we don't know, and the leaders of the free trade unions don't know now how the situations will develop. But I think that the main task of free trade unions now is very evident--that they know their role now and they must change the very rudimentary situation in the factories. They must change the conditions of work, they have to fight about changing of wages--not about increasing of wages but about creating justice in the division of wages and to make the system of paying much simpler--to avoid the many privileges of party people. They must fight for good managers in their factories. So there are many elementary tasks for them now.

[Question] Do you think the people who signed the Gdansk agreement were right to say that the communist party could still keep its leading role?

[Answer] The whole of our movement was based--the whole KOR movement and all movements connected in some ways with KOR--are based on realistic thinking. And we knew very well that we can't fight for changing the Soviet Union and for an uprising in Poland. It is impossible and it is very dangerous way.

[Question] But do you not have the dream that one day you will have a more democratic form of socialism and will transform communism and may replace it?

[Answer] I don't think that it is a problem of socialism or a problem of communism--it is a problem of concrete goals in our society. And of course we, almost all Poles, are dreaming about a democratic society. But I think that now we are in concrete situation, and there is the Soviet Union. There is the leading role of the party guaranteed by Soviet tanks. And it is a concrete situation and we must live in this concrete situation.

[Question] You say that the leading role of the party is guaranteed by Soviet tanks, not by Polish workers?

[Answer] Yes, sure the Polish workers accept it, nolens volens, such a fact.

[Question] But Polish workers do not want it. Is that what you say?

[Answer] I've never met a Polish worker who would like, (?prefer) the leading role of the party, of course. But all Poles know that it is a concrete situation, that we are living in Eastern Europe, that our eastern border is the border of the Soviet Union. Our western border is with the GDR, and we must live in this situation. We can't be moved into the Alps or into the Himalayas.

[Question] You and many other KOR members have spent a long time in prison in the past 12 years or so. Do you think that now your sacrifices have been worthwhile?

[Answer] I don't regret my activities. It is a fact. I don't think that I sacrificed for our society. I do my best--I was trying to do my best in my country. But the last events was a great impression on me because when my friends told me about the behavior, about the attitude toward us of the leaders of the Gdansk strike that they fought about us to the last moment, it was for me, it was my personal great victory. It was the best symbol that we choose a good way of activity.

[Question] Do you think now that free trade unions and other freedoms have been won that the police will now leave you alone?

[Answer] I don't think so. I think that our personal situation hasn't changed now, that the police will be hunting us as it did before. But I feel much stronger than I felt before because I know that now the workers will defend us in such a situation, and I have a feeling now that we have very strong links with the average worker, and it is very important for me, especially for me because I have worked 3 years on the ROBOTNIK with the workers. [end recording]

COMMENTARIES VIEW NATION'S POSITION IN POSTWAR EUROPE

Role in International Politics

LD022112 Warsaw in English to Europe 1600 GMT 02 Sep 80

[Text] Next in panorama from Radio Polonia in Warsaw, a few remarks concerning Poland's role in international politics against the background of the recent developments in this country. The remarks were written for us by Ludwik Krasucki:

Among many truths that have been confirmed in these difficult moments experienced by the country is also that concerning Poland's standing in the international political scene. Fully reaffirmed has been the principle that socialist Poland is an important factor of peace, security and cooperation in Europe and that a socialist stable Poland affectively resolving her own problems is essential to the task of expanding European peace, security and cooperation.

This is borne out by the thoughts, statements and postures of the Poles in these days of social unrest, both those in government at all levels and the striking workers who after the signing of the social agreement have gone back to work. This is also borne out by the reactions in the world to the events in Poland. Geopolitically, Poland lies in the very center of Europe. Due to her history, her historic experience, Poland is the mainstream of wise political thinking in European politics. For this reason too, Poland is the target of activities by antisocialist forces which have not come round to accepting the postwar European realities. People aware of Poland's history also grasp the moral potential of this country, arising out of the fact that over a very long period the Polish issue had been the scene of sharp confrontation between the forces of progress and reaction, between the forces of peace and aggression, between the forces of political understanding and madness.

Bearing all this in mind one can understand the great interest that had been generated lately by the events in this country, and it gives us pleasure in concluding that the emotional impact of these events on the majority of realistically-minded persons has been a positive one, favoring and aiding the resolving of Polish issues by the Poles themselves. All this (?confirms that) Poland is in its postwar political shape which stands steadfastly on the principles of socialism, of the people's state, on the alliance with the Soviet Union, on the membership of the socialist community. [sentence as heard] It was only on these foundations that the Poland of today could have become an active stable and creative factor of peace and cooperation in Europe; and only on these foundations could she have fulfilled that role and only by continuing to perform this role will Poland be able to contribute to the erection of European peace.

Wartime Struggle, Raison d'Etat

LD312140 Warsaw PAP in English 1706 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] Warsaw, 31 Aug (PAP)--The war of Europe's peoples (?against German) fascism started on our land on September 1, 1939. Over six years of constant strife for the occupied nation passed from the heroic defence of Westerplatte and Warsaw till the Berlin victory.

In 1945, for the first time in the thousand-year history of Poland, the reason of the oppressed and exploited became the supreme reason of the state's policy. Thus, the strivings of the Polish left, especially the Polish Workers' Party, which [words indistinct] occupation years related the struggle for national liberation to the struggle for social liberation, were crowned. The country which suffered the heaviest damage in Europe opened the road to great economic and social advancement. In proportion to her [word indistinct] human and material resources, Poland was the most severely affected by the [word indistinct] and German genocide. 220 (?people) out of every thousand lost their lives--the total of over 6 million people. Half of the people with secondary university education were killed. 70 percent of industrial enterprises were destroyed.

It is against this background that one should view the difficulties of the beginnings and all the attainments of the 36 years of work in People's Poland.

Now, in recalling the wartime memories at an unusual time, [word indistinct] the practice of socialist construction.

The events of the recent weeks are a profound experience for all Poles, they make us ponder over the principles of the national reason of state. People's Poland is an important link in the socialist community. Owing to that she has become a country with secure frontiers, an active and appreciated factor in peaceful stability of European regions. Our Polish [word indistinct] (state) reason of state of [words indistinct]. For 36 years Poland's role in the life of our continent has invariably been founded on a lasting and unshakable orientation in foreign policy, on alliance with the Soviet Union and other socialist states. An overwhelming majority of (?Poles) fully understand that this is the only foundation on which we should lay every national programme so that (?it) is guaranteed and supported by the community.

As a nation, we are sure of the inviolability of our territory, guaranteed by wise political alliances. As a state, we are a solid and reliable support for our friends and allies. We should recall those facts on this year's anniversary of Nazi Germany's attack on Poland. We should also recall the myopic attempts, already thwarted by history, at resting our national security on alliances with states and forces which are fundamentally alien to Polish affairs, threatened by them exclusively as an argument in political bargaining.

EIGHT DEAD, MANY INJURED IN KATOWICE COAL MINE ACCIDENT

LD012052 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] We have just received tragic news from Katowice. Today, in the Halemba coal mine in Ruda Slaska, a tragic accident took place. In a tunnel at the 525 meters level, for reasons hitherto unknown, trucks loaded with materials rushed into position 409, devastating the lower part. Miners present there were either killed or injured.

Eight miners died in the accident and 18 were injured, 4 seriously. [Names of the dead given, but indistinct].

Injured miners are now in the hospital under the care of experts. Families of the accident victims have been given all comforts.

The prime minister has set up a commission to investigate the causes of the tragic accident. Zdzlislaw Grudzien, Politburo member, first secretary of the party voivodship committee and chairman of the Katowice Voivodship National Council and Katowice Voivoda Zdzislaw Legomski sent condolence telegrams to families of the tragic accident with expressions of heartfelt sympathy.

We, too, add to these expressions of heartfelt sympathy.

STATISTICS OFFICE CHIEF PROMISES REFORMS

LD311355 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Jerzy Kowalski interview with Prof Wieslaw Sadowski, president of the Main Statistical Office--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Several days ago you were appointed chairman of the Main Statistical Office [GUS]. Could you please tell us what the main problems are that your bureau will be dealing with now?

[Answer] There are many problems but it seems to me that after only a few days I can mention several of the important ones. First, what matters is a real expansion of information, that is, of the system of statistical information, as regards informing both the nation and the authorities. This means that the system of information must be expanded.

[Question] It means that there will be a bigger dose for the nation and better, concrete information for the people who use this kind of data.

[Answer] Yes, that's right. Second, we would like to considerably raise the status, and thereby to expand the range, of research in the field of social statistics, particularly--and there is a lot being said on this matter--of statistics dealing with the cost of living, and, on a wider scale, in the field of the living conditions of the population.

And third, we want to undertake energetic action to increase the honesty, the veracity of statistical reports. It will be a difficult job, but all the same, we will work hard in this direction.

[Question] For example, if I have a GUS communique on the fulfillment of the plan for the first 6 months of the year, you do not want readers to have any reservations about any of the data?

[Answer] At any rate, we would like them to have fewer reservations, because in statistics everything depends on the original material; if it was good originally we would like it to be handled well. That is, we will be aiming at increasing as far as possible its honesty and veracity.

[Question] Let us concentrate for a moment on this honesty. If a state farm reports to you that it harvested so many tons of cereals this year, can you check the information?

[Answer] Exactly. Currently it is not always possible to check this directly. We shall be struggling to obtain honest information, by various means at our disposal, but also through statistical means. That is, through various summing up methods we shall be checking whether the data submitted is true.

[Question] Another question, professor. What concrete changes do you foresee in the system of GUS publications for general use?

[Answer] Well, first we need to begin the publication by GUS of a number of publications which have been stopped. This applies especially to publications on social problems, for which there is such great demand. We also intend to increase the frequency of publication of various data, particularly of such matters as wages, the cost of living, housing conditions, market supplies, conditions at work, and so on.

[Question] So in short, you simply will not omit sensitive data?

[Answer] That's right. We do not want to omit the so-called sensitive subjects, including such matters as accidents at work. We shall aim to publish data on such subjects to inform the nation. As regards economic problems, we shall expand information given to the nation about matters that are particularly important, that is, about the effectiveness of the economy, especially in industry, investments, building. In the last few days, certain steps have already been taken in this direction, which I have just mentioned. In our statistical bulletin we are already giving data on average monthly wages, classified into sectors of national economy: we quote the number of appartments handed over for use, data on assistance payments, and such details. Generally speaking, we want to expand the range and the frequency of our publications.

[Question] Mr Chairman, how do you evaluate the quality of the reports?

[Answer] Mr Editor, here you have touched upon a key problem, because the Statistical Office is a factory--a factory producing statistical information. As in all factories, here, too, we find raw material. The final product depends to a large extent on the quality of the raw materials. In statistics, the raw materials are the various statistical materials which flow into our bureau in the shape of reports. The fundamental problem lies in the struggle for honest reports. I shall not dwell on the fundamentals--that we shall be struggling against deliberately untrue reports. Such things can happen when someone wants to receive a bonus at the end of the year. He may beautify his report.

[Question] Does this mean, Professor, that the quality of the raw material which you receive has worsened?

[Answer] Well, it is not good enough, and we shall do everything possible to improve the quality of raw material. There are two general methods to do this: One lies in tightening control, including using organs specially set up for this purpose, such as the Supreme Chamber of Control, and if need be even the Prosecutor's Office. On the other hand, we also want to use certain statistical methods. I shall not go into details, but there are checks, summing up.

[Question] So there are ways of dealing with the clever ones, is that how it can be put?

[Answer] Yes, there are ways. But we shall try to curb them.

[Question] Professor, the nation naturally demands true statistical data on prices, commodities, services and so on.

[Answer] The present discussions in the country forcefully confirm this--that it is imperative to restore in the structure of statistical research a priority for research on social matters, that is, those concerning living conditions. Briefly, we want to fully satisfy the demands for information on living conditions, on costs of living, and the demands that it be more extensive, easier to obtain, and--as is understandable, and I have mentioned this several times--more honest and true.

Speaking of the cost of living, there is another aspect. We must improve the methodology of research into the cost of living, but we must also deal with certain matters which were previously ignored by our office. I have in mind specifically the market situation that exists in our country. We need to deal with the problem of the influence on the cost of living and on living conditions of such phenomena as the disappearance from the market of goods in demand by consumers and their replacement with more expensive goods, and such phenomena as the reduction by producers of the quality of certain goods, while the price remains the same, and in general, with the problem of the absence from the market of numerous goods of fundamental importance as regards the problem of provision of goods to the population. Even a well-produced index on the cost of living cannot reflect the living conditions if it does not take these phenomena into account. This is a difficult problem but it must be settled. Thus, the statistical bureau must also deal with research in this field, of the influence of these phenomena on living conditions.

[Question] Another question, professor. You are the chairman of GUS, for whom does GUS work?

[Answer] An important question, and to the point. I shall answer it willingly. Naturally, the Main Statistical Office is a state institution, but as of last Monday it is directly subject to the prime minister.

[Question] To whom was it subject before?

[Answer] To the deputy prime minister, the chairman of the Planning Commission. The Change is quite fundamental, and one could also say on such an occasion that this is important, because we, for example, being the statistical office should provide the statistics on the implementation of the plan. Now, we can more fully and objectively present the report on the implementation of the plan.

[Question] This is understandable. Professor, I am a journalist specializing in economics. What direction do you intend to take to better adapt statistics to the needs of the management of the national economy, under the present conditions, of course?

[Answer] Well, we have a number of problems, but I would deem most important the need to increase the usefulness of statistical information, which can be achieved by ensuring its topicality and operational usefulness. This means that the statistical information which we supply should be as topical as possible, complete and honest, of course. This is our Achilles heel. In our view, it must be honest.

[Question] This means that it must reflect completely accurately the state of affairs?

[Answer] Yes, because only on the basis of an objective picture of reality can one make correct decisions. I have also mentioned the need to emphasize more strongly our research on the analysis of price movements to enable us to define correctly such things as the real increase in production, the national income, consumption, accumulation, and so on. In this field there is much to be done.

[Question] Professor, the last question now. How do you see the prospect of the implementation to the plans which you have formulated here?

[Answer] These are tasks which are far from easy, certainly. But I am an optimist. It seems to me that we here in the statistical office must mobilize ourselves, and second, we must expand cooperation between state statistical organs and scientific circles.

There has not been enough such cooperation. We have people in the country who are acquainted with the various problems which are at present the subject of discussion and of criticism. We want to attract and use as advisers various experts and teams. There are many problems, but.... And third, we must take energetic steps toward further modernization of the collection of statistical information. This, too, is important today. Finally, I want to note something that is very important for the work of the statistical bureau if it is to properly implement its tasks. It must more often meet representatives of the mass media--radio, television, the press--and also we simply want to call more often than in the past upon the views of the public on the many problems we are facing. We simply want to listen and to discuss all these problems which to us, too, are difficult problems.

[Kowalski] Professor, I wish you luck.

[Sadowski] Thank you very much.

MILITARY DAILY VIEWS U.S. DIRECTIVE 59

AU191500 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 13 Aug 80 p 2

[Stefan Zielicz commentary: "'Directive 59' or Lowering the Threshold of Nuclear War"]

[Text] The New York TIMES and the Washington POST published on 11 August Secretary of State Edmund Muskie's statement that he had learned from the press about the signing by President Carter of a new strategic directive--Directive 59--and that the decision had been taken without his knowledge, let alone his participation.

That fact induced some journalists, particularly from the DPA, to assume that a serious conflict had arisen between the secretary of state and the secretary of defense.

That alleged or true conflict at first obscured in the U.S. and West European press the very fact that the United States had changed its strategic directive and that the substance of Directive 59 had been secret even for the governments allied to the United States. As a result of the expressions of concern heard in the allied capitals toward the end of last week, Secretary of Defense Brown addressed a letter to his colleagues in the governments of the other NATO states. The letter was published by the press. In his letter, which was most clearly also addressed to the disturbed U.S. public, Defense Secretary Brown asserts that Directive 59 has made no radical changes in American nuclear strategy and that the United States "has no intention of waging nuclear war."

Almost coincidental with that letter, U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT published an interview with Prof Zbigniew Brzezinski, who at last disclosed a few facts about the directive. He said that the purpose of the change in the U.S. strategic doctrine is to "avoid a situation in which the United States is faced with an apocalyptic catastrophe in case of an outbreak of armed operations or a crisis and has the following choice: either a large-scale war directed against all mankind or capitulation and acceptance of the resulting state of affairs...."

The interview with Professor Brzezinski implies that, in accordance with Directive 59, U.S. nuclear weapons are to be directed at "limited" targets of vital importance for a potential enemy. Such targets are supposed to include the areas in which nuclear weapons are stationed and...important industrial centers are situated.

As you see, the new doctrine of nuclear war seemingly reduces the catastrophic results of an unleashed nuclear catastrophe--seemingly, because a nuclear strike against "important industrial centers" will not only cause terrible damage, but will also invite a retaliatory blow by the opposing side, and this would be that apocalyptic catastrophe that the U.S. Government allegedly wants to avoid.

There is only one way to prevent a nuclear catastrophe: ban nuclear weapons from the arsenals and, above all, ban their use from strategic and political calculations. This is precisely the aim of the proposals continuously submitted by the Warsaw Pact states with a view to "halting the production of nuclear weapons and gradually liquidating them," the reply of the Polish Government to the note of the UN Secretary General states. This is desired by increasing sections of the public in the United States and especially in the European NATO states, which are most exposed to the horrible results of nuclear war, an instrument of which the U.S. medium-range missiles will soon become if they are stationed in Europe.

The new U.S. strategic directive is creating among the public, which is terrified by the apocalyptic prospects of a nuclear catastrophe, a dangerous illusion that this catastrophe could be somehow avoided without giving up at least a "limited" nuclear war restricted to "strictly military targets" that also would include "important industrial centers." This is not the first attempt to fool the public by lowering the threshold of nuclear war and at calming the nations by illusory arguments that rattling nuclear weapons must not necessarily lead to a catastrophe....

At the same time, as the press agencies have reported, President Carter has ordered a number of measures to make the United States ready for nuclear war. According to these reports, the aim of the most recent directives is to "increase the security of the leading administrative centers, military command centers and means of communications and to create a network of command posts in the air and underground for civil and military leaders...."

All that compels one to draw the conclusion that, although, as Secretary Brown asserts, Directive 59 has really made no radical changes in U.S. nuclear strategy, in the light of this directive it is difficult to believe the assurances that the United States "has no intention" of waging nuclear war. On the contrary, it is obvious that the United States seriously reckons with the possibility of using mass destruction weapons, if "only" at the beginning, against the industrial centers of a potential adversary. However, the consequences of crossing such a "lowered" threshold of nuclear war would be horrible. Nor could anything be done to absolve from responsibility the people who would make such a criminal decision.

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES CANADIAN PARTY LEADER

LD292132 Warsaw PAP in English 2024 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Aug (PAP)--Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek received today the leader of the New Democratic Party of Canada J. Edward Broadbent, who arrived in Poland on a visit some days ago. The subject of the talks were some issues of the current international situation, particularly peace and security in Europe. The two sides also discussed the current issues of Polish-Canadian bilateral relations.

CAMEROON PRESIDENT COMPLETES VISIT; JOINT DECLARATION ISSUED

Dinner Toast

AU021909 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Aug 80 pp 1, 3

[Text of toast by President Nicolae Ceausescu at official dinner given in honor of Cameroon President Ahmadou Ahidjo in Bucharest 27 August 1980]

[Text] Mr President, esteemed guests, comrades and friends, it gives me special pleasure to cordially greet you, Mr President, and the aides accompanying you, as guests of our country and, within this framework, to extend to you warm wishes of welcome to our country.

The visit you are paying to Romania is an expression of the development Romanian-Cameroonian relations have experienced in past years and an expression of our countries' and peoples' desire to continue to strengthen and expand relations of friendship and cooperation between them. We are convinced that there are opportunities to lend these relations--through joint efforts by our countries--a broader and more systematic scope, so that they record increasingly greater progress at various levels. Conditions exist especially for promoting fruitful economic cooperation in the mining, oil, geological exploration and natural gas exploitation fields and in the forestry economy, agriculture and in other fields of common interest. Undoubtedly, the broad development of these relations, firmly placing them on the principles of fully equal rights, respect for independence and mutual advantage is fully in keeping with the interests of our two people in rapidly advancing on the road of socioeconomic progress and also serves the general cause of cooperation, detente and peace in the world.

We rejoice at the positive results achieved by the friendly Cameroonian people in their socioeconomic development and in strengthening their unity. We know that all these efforts are the result of the work performed by the Cameroon people, the result of the activity carried out by you, Mr President, and by your party aimed at Cameroon's independent socioeconomic development.

On behalf of our party and the Romanian people, I would like to extend congratulations to the Cameroonian party and people for those results and to wish them greater and greater successes in socioeconomic development and in consolidating unity, independence and sovereignty.

Mr President, during your stay in Romania you will have the opportunity to become acquainted with some of the achievements recorded by our people in building the comprehensively developed socialist society. We recently celebrated the 36th anniversary of the anti-imperialist, antifascist revolution for national and social liberation which opened the road to deepgoing changes in Romanian society. What we have achieved in the years since--in the economic, science and cultural fields and in improving the people's general living standard and level of civilization--forcefully demonstrates what they are able to achieve if they are free and masters of their destiny, people who are building their future in keeping with their desire and aspirations for free and independent development.

Doing all they can for the country's socioeconomic development and building the socialist society, the Romanian people, under the communist party's leadership, are carrying out broad cooperative activity with all countries, irrespective of social system, and firmly act toward a policy of detente, peace and national independence, proceeding from the fact that only under such circumstances can our people--and all peoples in the world--ensure their progress, prosperity, independence and sovereignty.

We are living in an epoch of profound revolutionary, national and social changes, of the forceful assertion of the peoples' will to fully master their destiny and to develop freely and independently and to completely halt the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy.

I must mention, however, that the imperialist policy of domination and Diktat, of dividing the spheres of influence and of oppressing other peoples continues to forcefully exist.

In various parts of the world there exist conflicts which seriously threaten peace and the people's national independence and the policy of detente. As is known, in the first part of this year international life seriously worsened. It is true that a certain lessening of tension is obvious recently. However, we must openly stress that the problems are still unsolved and further danger exists of the international situation worsening and of further conflicts emerging.

Taking into consideration the particularly serious international situation, we believe it is necessary to act to strengthen the unity and solidarity of all progressive and anti-imperialist forces, to unite the efforts of all peoples to stop the worsening of the international situation and to resume and continue the policy of detente, of respect for national independence, security and peace, and to see that all disputes be resolved by negotiations alone.

As far as Romania is concerned, it acts with all its strength in the direction of resolving disputes by negotiations, of strengthening cooperation and solidarity with all peoples and forces that favor peace, socioeconomic progress and national independence--and it is ready to do all it can to contribute to the triumph of that policy.

We are broadly developing cooperation and solidarity with all the socialist countries; we are also strengthening cooperation and solidarity with the developing countries in the belief that it is a requirement of the struggle for national liberation, for social progress, for eliminating the policy of domination and diktat. At the same time, we are expanding economic, scientific-technical relations with all countries, irrespective of social system, on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. We believe that relations with all countries must be based firmly on the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage and of renunciation of the use or threat of force.

As a socialist and, at the same time, a developing country, Romania pays particular attention to expanding its relations with all the developing countries and, within this framework, a special place is held by the African countries. We have granted support and continue to support the African peoples' efforts aimed at completely eliminating colonial and neocolonial domination, at strengthening national independence and sovereignty and at their free and independent socioeconomic development. We believe that efforts must be intensified to completely eliminate any form of colonialism, racism and apartheid policy.

As a European country, Romania pays special attention to establishing security, cooperation and peace in Europe. Within this framework, we are consistently acting to thoroughly prepare the Madrid meeting devoted to European security and cooperation. We believe that everything must be done to achieve tangible measures for military disengagement and disarmament--a primary condition for security and peace in Europe and, in fact, throughout the world.

We proceed from the need to resolve all disputes by negotiations alone. In this spirit, we pay particular attention to resolving the Middle East problems by negotiations and achieving a comprehensive peace that will lead to Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Arab Jerusalem, and especially to resolving the Palestinian people's problem on the basis of their right to self-determination, to creating their own independent state and, at the same time, to ensuring the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states in that area.

Halting the arms race, reducing military expenditures and proceeding to disarmament, and primarily nuclear disarmament, today constitute primary requirements of the struggle by all peoples and of ensuring a lasting peace in the world. The huge military expenditures of today are a burden that cannot be carried by any people. We must, therefore, do all we can to halt the arms race, to reduce military expenditures, so that the huge amounts of money which are being spent today to destroy civilization and people will be used for the peoples' socioeconomic development and for ensuring their well-being and happiness.

As a developing country, Romania, in close solidarity with the other developing countries, takes firm action to eliminate the division of the world into rich and poor, to establish a new, better and more just international economic order. In this respect, we attach great importance to the current UN session devoted to that goal. However, the way the proceedings have started does not promise very good prospects. The problems of underdevelopment, of a new international economic order cannot be solved on the basis of superficial measures. They require radical changes in international economic relations, the allocation of substantial sums of money for socioeconomic development, which can be secured primarily by reducing military expenditures, something that may ensure the necessary means for that goal.

To resolve all complex problems of the present-day world, it is necessary for all states, irrespective of social system or size, to participate in this process on an equal footing. It is especially necessary to ensure that the small, medium-sized, developing and nonaligned countries participate in resolving all these problems. It is especially necessary to do everything to strengthen the cooperation, solidarity and unity of the developing countries, of the nonaligned countries by proceeding from their common interests and by surmounting certain problems that have emerged and that are an obstacle to fulfilling the role of the movement of the developing countries and of the nonaligned in resolving the complex problems of the present-day world.

At the same time, it is necessary for the United Nations and its organizations and other international bodies to play a more active role in democratically resolving international problems, in the policy of detente, peace and respect for the national independence of all peoples.

I would like to stress with great satisfaction that Romania and Cameroon have actively cooperated within the developing countries and within the nonaligned movement in other international bodies to contribute to the solution of the complex problems of the present-day world. I would like to express the conviction that in future, too, our countries and peoples will act in close solidarity, together with the other peace-loving and independence-loving peoples, to contribute to achieving a world peace, freedom and social progress.

Undoubtedly, your visit, the talks and understandings we will reach will give new impetus to cooperation between our countries and peoples and, at the same time, to their cooperation and solidarity at an international level.

May friendship and cooperation between Romania and Cameroon, between our countries' peoples strengthen and develop!

I wish the friendly Cameroonian people greater and greater successes in their socioeconomic development and in strengthening their unity and sovereignty!

I raise this glass to the health of the president of the United Republic of Cameroon, to the health of our guests and the health of all of you! (applause)

28 August Talks

AU291112 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0730 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 29 Aug (AGERPRES)--Official talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Ahmadou Ahidjo began in Bucharest on Thursday, August 28.

During the talks, Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Ahmadou Ahidjo exchanged information on the achievements and socioeconomic development programmes of the two countries and examined the ways and means of more intensely promoting the Romanian-Cameroon cooperation. They also exchanged opinions on current issues of the international situation.

On examining the evolution of the relations between Romania and Cameroon the two presidents highlighted with satisfaction that over the last few years it had followed an ascending course. At the same time, the joint determination was expressed of expanding and deepening those relations on a political, economic, technical-scientific and cultural plane, of grounding bilateral collaboration on stable and long-standing bases, of ensuring a lasting future to the good Romanian-Cameroon relations. Both sides highlighted their interest in the broader promotion of cooperation--particularly in mining, wood working, agriculture and transport--in intensifying and diversifying commercial relations. Also stressed was the wish to expand contacts in the fields of science and technology, education, culture and other sectors of activity with a view to better reciprocal knowledge and rapprochement between the two peoples.

By joint agreement, it was considered that the steady expansion and deepening of the Romanian-Cameroon cooperation on the basis of the principles of full equality, respect for independence and mutual advantage were for the benefit of both countries and peoples, of their progress and prosperity, of the cause of peace, detente and understanding in the world, of the establishment of a new international economic order.

Essential aspects of the current international political life were approached and stress was laid on the deep-going revolutionary national and social changes occurring in the world as a consequence of the ever more powerful assertion of the peoples' will to fully master their destinies, to develop freely and independently, to put an end to the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy. It was also pointed out that a series of conflicts and complex, unsolved problems still existed in the world endangering the peoples' peace, independence and security. It was considered that under such circumstances it was more necessary than ever before that the unity and solidarity of all progressive, anti-imperialist forces be strengthened, all peoples' efforts be intensified with a view to halting further deterioration of the international situation, to resuming and continuing the policy of detente, of respect for national independence, of security and peace, to settling by political means, by negotiations the states of tension and conflict, all litigious issues.

Within this framework, it was considered that the strengthening of security and cooperation on the European Continent, the implementation of concrete measures of military disengagement and disarmament in Europe met the interests of the European peoples, of the general cause of peace and collaboration in the whole world. The necessity was also highlighted of thoroughly preparing the Madrid meeting so that it give fresh impetus to the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act as a unitary whole and relaunch the policy of peace, security and collaboration among states.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Ahmadou Ahidjo also stressed the need for channelling world community's efforts to halting the arms race, cutting down military budgets and using the funds thus released for the development of each country, for eradicating underdevelopment and supporting the economically lagging countries. It was assessed that the interests of peace and productive cooperation among all the states of the world called for the strict observance of the principles of fully equal rights, national independence and sovereignty, mutual advantage, noninterference in the domestic affairs of others, nonrecourse to the use or threat of force.

Starting from the situation on the African Continent, the two sides emphasized that the strengthening of the unity and solidarity of the African countries, the rallying of efforts on a national and regional plane in view of their faster economic and social progress were prerequisites for the promotion of the policy of independence and free development, for the liquidation of outside pressure and immixture, sole modalities of solving, once and for all, the problems still confronting them.

The two heads of state voiced Romania's and Cameroon's support to the Namibian people's struggle for national liberation and independence, and reiterated their countries' will to firmly militate for the complete liquidation of the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid in South Africa.

During the talks the necessity was also stressed to firmly act for the eradication of underdevelopment and bridging of interstate economic gaps, for the establishment of a new international economic order able to ensure the more rapid progress of all the countries, of the lagging ones in particular, as well as world political and economic stability.

The two presidents pointed out that the major issues confronting mankind today could only be solved through all states' active participation, on an equal footing. Within this framework, it was considered that conditions should be provided so that the small and medium-sized countries, the developing and nonaligned states play a more active role in international life.

Assessing the collaboration of the two countries in the international arena as good, the two heads of state expressed Romania's and Cameroon's determination to further make their contribution--at the UN and other international bodies--to building a climate of peace, detente, security, collaboration and understanding in Europe, in Africa and in the whole world.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Ahmadou Ahidjo instructed the relevant ministers to examine and set concrete measures of translating into fact the understandings between the two heads of state regarding the development of the Romanian-Cameroon collaboration on multiple planes.

The talks pass in an atmosphere of warm friendship, mutual esteem and understanding.

29 August Talks

AU291858 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest 29 Aug (AGERPRES)--Official talks continued in Bucharest on August 29 between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Ahmadou Ahidjo.

The Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and Paul Dontsop, minister of state for foreign affairs of Cameroon, informed about the working meetings they had for making final the official documents recording the understandings reached by the two heads of state on strengthening the Romanian-Cameroonian collaboration bilaterally and in international life.

In turn, Dumitru Bejan, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, and Pierre Desire Engo, deputy minister of the economy and plan, presented the conclusions of the working talks they conducted for making final the accords and other documents regarding the development of the economic collaboration and cooperation between Romania and Cameroon in various domains of mutual interest, according to the decisions made by the two presidents.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Ahmadou Ahidjo expressed full satisfaction at the fruitful results of the visit and of the talks conducted, at the understandings reached, and confidence that this would help a closer, more fruitful collaboration between Romania and Cameroon.

At the same time both sides stressed the confidence that Romania and Cameroon would collaborate ever more actively in the world arena, would contribute, by joint efforts, to the just and lasting settlement of the complex issues facing mankind, to the attainment of the legitimate aspirations of the peoples after living in a more just and better world.

The talks passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, mutual esteem and understanding.

Meeting With Diplomatic Corps

AU291855 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1755 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest 29 Aug (AGERPRES)--On August 29, Ahmadou Ahidjo, president of the United Republic of Cameroon, received heads of diplomatic missions and representatives of some international organisations accredited to Romania.

The president of the United Republic of Cameroon cordially conversed with the diplomats present.

Ceausescu Signing Ceremony Speech

AU301645 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0611 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the 30 August signing of Romanian-Cameroonian official documents on President Ahmadou Ahidjo's visit to Romania--live in Romanian with sentence by sentence translation into French]

[Text] Esteemed Mr President, gentlemen, comrades and friends, I would like to express satisfaction on behalf of the Romanian leadership and myself personally with the results of the visit and talks which we have had during these days, Mr President. We signed, a short time ago, the joint solemn declaration in which we assert Romania's and Cameroon's will to continue to develop broad economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation and to strengthen solidarity and cooperation at an international level.

We have also concluded and signed a trade agreement, an agreement on promoting and guaranteeing investments, a protocol on mining research and exploitation, a protocol on cooperation in agriculture and in other fields of agriculture and we have agreed to continue negotiations regarding a number of other agreements and understandings on cooperation between our countries.

On this basis, one can state that the visit, although short, has been particularly fruitful. I am convinced that all these agreements and understandings will give new scope to expanding cooperation and collaboration between Romania and Cameroon.

I would like to mention that all these agreements proceed from the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage. In the present-day world, in which inequalities and inequity in international relations are still very obvious, the assertion of these principles is of great importance because they demonstrate our countries' determination and that of the countries that have achieved independence and are struggling to consolidate this independence, to do all they can to completely halt the imperialist policy of oppression and inequality.

At the same time, the joint solemn declaration asserts our countries' determination to strengthen solidarity and cooperation in the struggle for a new international economic order, for disarmament, for resolving by negotiations alone the complex problems facing the current world, thus ensuring the strict respect of each people's right to fully master its destiny and to ensure its independent and free development in keeping with its own will.

Events and international life forcefully demonstrate the need to strengthen solidarity and cooperation among countries advocating independence, among developing countries, nonaligned countries, small and medium-sized countries and all countries loving peace, national independence and detente.

I am convinced that our peoples, in the spirit of the declaration and the documents we have signed today and in the spirit of the understandings we have reached during our talks, will act increasingly closer both on a bilateral and international level. I am convinced that we will give new scope to relations between our countries and peoples, thus proving how two countries with different social systems and inspired by the desire to cooperate in the struggle for their economic and social progress and for a better and more just world, are able to cooperate.

Please take with you the feelings of friendship of the Romanian people toward the friendly Cameroonian people, together with wishes for greater and greater successes in their independent socioeconomic development, in strengthening unity and in improving their well-being and happiness. [applause]

Ahidjo Signing Ceremony Speech

AU301710 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0625 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Speech by Ahmadou Ahidjo, president of the United Republic of Cameroon, at 30 August signing of official Romanian-Cameroon documents following his official visit to Romania--live in French with consecutive translation into Romanian--translated from the Romanian]

[Text] Mr President, excellencies, gentlemen, our visit to Romania is drawing to an end; soon we will leave Bucharest, your beautiful capital.

Thus, this document-signing ceremony also appears as an inventory, as a normal crowning of a busy and fruitful visit. In this respect, the number and nature of the documents negotiated and jointly approved is proof of our confirmed will to strengthen the friendship and esteem that exist between our countries and our peoples. More than ever in the past, they express our determination to give a more concrete shape to our cooperation in the political, economic, technical, commercial and cultural fields.

Thus the joint solemn declaration and the joint communique express--beyond the social, political and economic systems characteristic of each country--our desire to put into the service of peace and international security, of freedom and the peoples' well-being the convergence of our basic options which are as follows: independence, sovereignty, the states' territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs, peaceful coexistence, the solution of international conflicts by peaceful means, international cooperation, the establishment of a more just world economic order between rich and poor countries.

Similarly, the trade agreements, the agreements on economic and technical cooperation and on guaranteeing investments places our exchanges on a legal basis and guarantees their future development. Finally, the understandings concluded in the mining research field in the Foumban-Mamfe area, and in expanding the activity of the Muyuka poultry farm are the first examples of this cooperation and of giving it concrete shape.

As we jointly expressed the desire, may this cooperation consolidate and expand to other fields, too, in conformity with our possibilities, needs and interests.

Mr President, excellencies, gentlemen, if the establishment of diplomatic relations between Romania and Cameroon has been useful or a necessary prerequisite for our friendship and cooperation, if the signing of these documents corresponds to the requirements of reason and to work methods, nothing can replace the direct contact with people, with the realities and achievements of your country, nothing can replace the talks we have jointly conducted and which will surely continue in the future and, finally, nothing can replace the discovery on the spot of the Romanian people's diligence, hospitality and patriotism.

Today I can repeat that the entire visit has taken place and ended in great pleasure. I will take with me an unforgettable memory because the reception was popular and warm, because the organization of this visit was excellent and its goals have been fulfilled. For all this I want to congratulate and express heartfelt thanks to the Romanian people, to the Bucharest residents, to the RCP and all Romanian authorities and primarily to you, Mr President, the illustrious person who created all this.

As I did on my arrival, I want to wish Romania greater and greater successes in asserting its personality, in its development, in social justice and in its assertion on an international level. I also want friendship and cooperation between Romania and Cameroon to be given a new impetus through this visit and hope we proceed in the direction of an increasingly better future.

Long live the Socialist Republic of Romania. Long live the United Republic of Cameroon. Long live friendship and cooperation between the Romanian and Cameroonian peoples. [applause]

Joint Declaration

AU011750 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 31 Aug 80 pp 1, 3

[Joint Romania-Cameroon solemn declaration signed in Bucharest on 30 August by President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Ahmadou Ahidjo]

[Text] The Socialist Republic of Romania and the United Republic of Cameroon,

Firmly determined to develop, strengthen and deepen the friendship and cooperation between the Romanian and Cameroonian peoples, proceeding from their common aspirations for progress, freedom and independent development,

Wishing to make their bilateral relations dynamic, lasting and varied,

Conscious of the responsibility incumbent on all states, regardless of their political, economic and social system, of potential and level of development, and of the need to intensify solidarity and active cooperation among all the peoples,

Determined to work to promote and propagate throughout international life the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, nonrecourse to the use and threat of force, and of each people's inalienable right to freely choose its path of development, without any foreign interference,

Expressing their profound anxiety about the escalation of the arms race, which is an increasingly heavy burden for all the peoples, enhances the danger of a new devastating world war, and gravely affects international relations, and stressing that everything possible must be done to facilitate specific measures for general, primarily nuclear, disarmament,

Reasserting the need to intensify efforts to eliminate underdevelopment and establish a new world economic order, which should ensure more rapid progress for all the countries, especially for the backward ones, and economic and political stability in the world,

Emphasizing the African peoples' and countries' contribution to asserting national freedom and independence, and equality, peace and cooperation on the continent and throughout the world,

Asserting their militant solidarity with and active support for the Namibian people's struggle for liberation and national independence, and for the final elimination of the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid in South Africa,

Considering that security and cooperation in Europe are essential factors for general peace and security,

Fully convinced that developing their bilateral relations is fully in keeping with their national aspirations and interests and with the cause of international peace, understanding and cooperation,

Solemnly declare the following:

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The sides express their joint determination to promote and expand the Romanian-Cameroon political dialogue, and for this purpose, to organize consultations, including at the highest level, for mutual briefings and exchanges of views designed to develop bilateral cooperation and permit discussions on international issues of common interest.

They agree to encourage and intensify contacts at all levels between political organizations, social, cultural and scientific institutions, with a view to expanding Romanian-Cameroon cooperation in various areas, permitting a better mutual understanding between the two peoples, and intensifying their bilateral cooperation in the international arena.

Both sides express their common determination to intensify efforts to substantially increase their commercial exchanges and believe that consistent progress made in their continuously developing economies creates broad possibilities to expand and diversify trade.

They agree that both sides should intensively endeavor to adopt measures capable of promoting, developing and deepening Romanian-Cameroonian economic cooperation, including through establishing joint production and marketing associations. For that purpose, they stress the importance of the joint governmental commission for economic and technological cooperation as the body in charge of periodically examining and implementing all the economic ventures and projects agreed upon.

Both sides shall work to expand the legal framework of their bilateral relations.

They also express their desire to strengthen their cooperation in the areas of culture, education, health care and sports.

II

The Socialist Republic of Romania and the United Republic of Cameroon reassert their firm resolution to be guided in their bilateral relations and relations with other countries, by the following principles:

--The inalienable right of each people to freely decide on its destiny and to choose and develop its political, economic and social system in accordance with its own will and interests, without any foreign interference;

--The sacred right of each state to existence, freedom, national independence and sovereignty;

--Full equality of rights among all nations, regardless of their size, level of development, and political, economic and social system;

--The sovereign, inalienable and unlimited right of each state to use its natural and all other national resources in accordance with its national interests;

--The states' obligation not to intervene, in any form and under any pretext, in the internal or foreign affairs of any other state;

--The states' obligation to refrain in their international relations from the use or threat of force and not to employ any military, political, economic or any other constraint, under any pretext and in any circumstance, against another state;

--Each state's right to legitimate individual or collective defense against any armed attack;

--The states' obligation to respect the inviolability of national borders and the territorial integrity of other countries and, in consequence thereof, recognition of the fact that any attempt by one state against the national unity or territorial integrity of another constitutes a grave violation of international peace and security, and consequently, the states' obligation not to recognize territorial gains or special advantages obtained by force;

--Each state's right to participate equally in examining and solving all international problems of common interest;

--The right and obligation of the states, regardless of their social and political system, to cooperate among themselves in conditions of mutual advantage, with a view to safeguarding international peace and security, favoring the economic and social progress of all the nations, primarily of the developing ones;

--The states' obligation to settle all conflicts between them exclusively through peaceful means;

--Each state's obligation to fulfill in good faith international obligations assumed in accordance with the UN Charter or such as devolve from the generally recognized principles and norms of international law.

III

The two sides note that the current international situation is particularly complex and controversial. The policy of redividing the zones of influence is being intensified, and contradictions between certain states and groups of states are sharpening, facts which lead to tension endangering international peace. Peace and freedom-loving peoples strongly oppose this policy and are expressing the zones of influence is being intensified, and contradictions between certain states and groups of states are sharpening, facts which lead to tension endangering international peace. Peace and freedom-loving peoples strongly oppose this policy and are expressing their determination not to let themselves be involved in confrontations with unforeseen consequences; they are intensifying their efforts to resume and continue the policy of detente, cooperation and peace, and to enforce strict respect for the national independence of all peoples.

Both sides express their anxiety about the multiplication of hotbeds of tension and conflict in the world, which often enmesh developing countries, too, thus preventing them from using their already limited resources for their socioeconomic development.

The sides firmly oppose the use and threat of force to settle conflicts. They believe that international differences should be settled only through political means, through negotiations, without pressure or interference in the internal affairs of other states and peoples, and observing each people's independence and sovereignty.

At the same time, the sides believe it necessary to strengthen the UN role and to enhance its responsibility within efforts to preclude and settle conflicts among states.

IV

The two sides believe that one of the basic issues of the contemporary world is to eliminate underdevelopment. The division of the world into rich and poor countries, the deepening gaps between these countries frustrate the peoples' aspirations for justice, equity and prosperity.

Aware of the fact that more rapid development of developing countries is a decisive factor for general peace and security, the two sides reassert their common determination to contribute to establishing a new world economic and political order.

The two sides emphasize the importance of the current UN General Assembly special session devoted to the new world economic order and express their hope that it will end with positive results and that within the framework of general negotiations the developed countries will meet the poor countries halfway in finding appropriate solutions conducive to the rapid elimination of underdevelopment and to the establishment of a new world economic order as an essential condition of economic stability, of international peace and cooperation.

Romania and Cameroon are determined to contribute to intensifying efforts along this line, toward building a better and more just world.

V

The two sides oppose the imperialist, colonialist, neocolonialist, racist and apartheid policy in Africa, and express satisfaction with the victories won in recent years by African peoples in their struggle to finally eliminate colonial domination.

They hailed the proclamation of the new nation of Zimbabwe--the brilliant acme of the heroic struggle waged by the people of Zimbabwe--and wished them new successes in consolidating their national independence and promoting their socioeconomic progress.

The sides reasserted their full support for and solidarity with the Namibian people's struggle for liberation and national independence. They are convinced that, led by the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), the Namibian people's struggle will be successful.

The two sides also support the struggle of the majority population of South Africa against racism and apartheid, for freedom and for abolishing all oppression.

The two sides believe that given current conditions, more energetic international measures are required to finally end any violation of the freedom and legitimate rights of the African peoples and all forms of domination or foreign interference in their internal affairs. Thus, they stressed the important role of the OAU in strengthening the solidarity and unity of the African countries in overcoming various complex problems left over from the colonial period and in promoting the cause of Africa's total liberation, and close cooperation and collaboration aimed at promoting independent socioeconomic development.

The two sides are firmly in favor of settling conflicts among African countries through peaceful means only, through negotiations between directly interested sides, and of strengthening the unity and cooperation of the African nations, thus permitting their rapid socioeconomic development and securing for them a free and dignified life, protected from any foreign pressures or interference.

VI

The two sides express the view that achieving security and developing cooperation in Europe is one of the fundamental issues of contemporary peace and detente; they believe that everything possible should be done to achieve this goal.

They believe that for this purpose practical measures for military disengagement and disarmament, without which peace and security are not possible in Europe, are required on the continent, as are measures to continuously expand economic, cultural and scientific-technical cooperation among all the European countries.

The two sides believe that the process of achieving security and cooperation in Europe must be of a permanent and democratic nature, above and beyond military blocs and alliances, and must rally the participation and active and equal contribution of all the European countries.

They express their conviction that strengthening security and developing cooperation in Europe will have a positive impact on the international political climate, on international peace and security.

VII

The two sides express their profound concern about the unprecedented scope of the arms race and the use of enormous resources for military purposes, which endanger international peace and security and which are a heavy burden for all the peoples and impair their socioeconomic development.

They stress that halting the arms race and adopting specific disarmament measures, primarily nuclear disarmament, constitutes a vital requirement for the very future of mankind; they believe that military balance should be achieved not by increasing armaments, but by continuously and systematically cutting them back. The resources thus saved should be utilized for the development of each nation, for settling the economic and social problems of each country, and particularly for extending greater aid to the developing countries.

VIII

The two sides speak out for enhancing the role and efficiency of the United Nations in settling all the complex international problems, for improving and democratizing UN activities and for adapting the organization to contemporary realities. They shall expand the cooperation between their UN representatives and within other international bodies, with a view to safeguarding peace, strengthening international security, achieving disarmament and promoting cooperation and friendship among all the peoples.

[Signed] For the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the republic.

For the United Republic of Cameroon, Ahmadou Ahidjo, president of the republic.

Joint Communique

AU021120 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 31 Aug 80 p 3

[Joint Romanian-Cameroon communique on Cameroonian President Ahmadou Ahidjo's visit to Romania, signed in Bucharest on 30 August]

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Ahmadou Ahidjo, president of the United Republic of Cameroon paid an official visit to Romania between 27 and 30 August 1980.

During his stay in Romania, President Ahmadou Ahidjo and the officials accompanying him toured economic and social-cultural enterprises in Bucharest and in Arges County. They were extended a warm and friendly reception everywhere, as an expression of the good relations existing between Romania and Cameroon, and of the mutual feelings of esteem and respect between the two peoples.

President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu and President of the Republic of Cameroon Ahmadou Ahidjo held official talks, which proceeded in an atmosphere of mutual friendship, understanding and respect.

The talks were attended:

For Romania by: Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister of the government; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Maxim Berghianu, minister state secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry; Dumitru Bejan, minister state secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation; Petre Preoteasa, minister state secretary, first deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee; Constantin Mitea, adviser to the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Petre Gigea, adviser to the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Petre Tanasie, director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Porfir Negrea, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the United Republic of Cameroon.

For Cameroon by: Paul Donstop, minister of state for foreign affairs; Felix Tonye Mbog, minister of state for agriculture; Joseph Charles Doumba, minister at the republic's Presidency; Christian Songwe Bongwa, minister at the Presidency in charge of relations with the Assembly; Bello Bouba, assistant secretary general of the Presidency; Pierre Desire Engo, vice minister of economy and planning; Ousmane Mey, governor of the Northern Province; Joseph Ekadi Sammik, in charge of missions at the Presidency; Gabriel Hapi Tina, director general of state protocol; Marcel Aboubakar, attache at the Presidency.

Inspired by the political will of expanding and deepening the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Romanian and Cameroonian peoples, in their mutual interest and that of the cause of international peace and understanding, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Ahmadou Ahidjo signed a solemn joint declaration of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the United Republic of Cameroon.

The two heads of state briefed each other on the activities carried out in political, economic and social areas in their countries, examined prospects for developing bilateral relations, and exchanged detailed views on the principal international issues of common interest.

The two presidents pointed out the possibilities offered by the two countries' economies for developing economic cooperation, and expanding and diversifying commercial exchanges. They asserted their determination to materialize, on mutually advantageous bases, new cooperation ventures in the areas of the machine-building industry, forestry, agricultural machinery, dam construction, urban electrification and in other fields of common interest, through the establishment of joint associations and other modern forms of production-sharing.

They also stressed the need to increase commercial exchanges more rapidly by increasing Romanian exports to Cameroon and Cameroonian exports to Romania.

The two presidents emphasized the important role of the joint commission, established on the basis of an agreement on economic and technological cooperation, for thoroughly examining possibilities of developing the Romanian-Cameroonian economic relations and finding ways and means of realizing them, and for generally activating commercial exchanges and cooperation between the two countries. Thus, they agreed that the first session of the joint commission should be held as soon as possible in Yaounde or Bucharest.

Stressing the importance of a better understanding and greater closeness between the Romanian and Cameroonian peoples, the two heads of state expressed their determination to intensify and diversify exchanges and cooperation in the areas of education, culture, health care and sports.

In the view that the existence of an appropriate legal framework imparts stability and long-term prospects to bilateral relations, the following documents were signed during the visit: a commercial agreement; an agreement on promoting and mutually guaranteeing investments; a cooperation protocol in the area of mining exploration and exploitation; and a protocol on cooperation in the area of poultry farms.

The two presidents also decided on the future conclusion of additional agreements in domains of mutual interest.

Reasserting their countries' firm desire to make every effort to intensify their bilateral cooperation, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Ahmadou Ahidjo expressed their conviction that promoting Romanian-Cameroonian friendship and cooperation is in keeping with the fundamental interests of the Romanian and Cameroonian peoples and constitutes a noteworthy contribution to the cause of detente, security and cooperation in Europe and Africa, to the general struggle for peace and progress throughout the world.

During their talks, the sides exchanged detailed views on the international situation and on changes in the contemporary world. The two presidents stressed that great changes are occurring in international life, affecting all countries and peoples; they emphasized that these changes are based on the increasing assertion of the peoples' aspirations for freedom and independence, and on their struggle for progress, well-being and for democratic international relations.

The sides stressed that the peoples are determined to struggle to eliminate imperialism colonialism and all forms of foreign domination, to be masters of their national resources, to freely choose their paths of social development, and to live in peace, security and cooperation based on equal rights.

The two heads of state expressed their countries' concern about the recent deterioration of the international political climate due to the accumulation of problems that were either not settled in time or only settled partially; to intensified tendencies to redivide the world into spheres of domination and influence; sharpening economic and political conflicts of interest among states and groups of states; interference in the internal affairs of other peoples and disregard for their basic rights. They expressed the view that, although tension has been somewhat relaxing recently, the situation remains disquieting, and hence, it is more necessary than ever before for all countries to cooperate closely to eliminate tension from international life and resume and continue the policy of detente, cooperation and peace, of respect for national independence.

The Romanian and Cameroonian presidents expressed their anxiety about the conflicts in various geographical areas and called attention to the threat they represent for world peace. Practice has demonstrated that the use of force does not solve conflicts; on the contrary, it aggravates them and generates new conflicts endangering the states' independence, the peoples' socioeconomic progress and well-being, and international peace and security.

They stressed that resolute steps are required to settle all interstate conflicts through political means, through negotiations only.

The two presidents examined in detail the situation in Africa and reasserted each people's legitimate right to be master of its destinies. They stated that they will support the peoples' national liberation struggle and the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism and apartheid, against any form of domination and oppression.

The two presidents expressed their countries' satisfaction with the brilliant victory of the Zimbabwe people's liberation struggle and with the establishment of their independent and sovereign state--an historic event of crucial importance for that people which had great reverberations in Africa and in the rest of the world and made a considerable contribution to the general policy of peace, detente, independence and cooperation among peoples.

The two heads of state stressed the urgent need to ensure Namibia's independence and the Namibian people's right to freely choose its path of future development, in accordance with its aspirations and interests, on the basis of the pertinent resolutions of the UN General Assembly and of the UN Council for Namibia. They stated that attempts to impose a neocolonialist-type solution are alien to those aspirations and constitute a great danger for the peace and sovereignty of the peoples in that area which is apt to complicate international life even further. They reasserted their countries' solidarity with and political, moral and material support for the struggle of the Namibian people, led by SWAPO--the legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

The two presidents expressed the view that apartheid gravely violates human dignity and the principles governing international life, and reasserted their countries' active support for the just struggle of the majority people of South Africa to eliminate the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination.

The sides resolutely condemned the aggressive military actions staged by the South African racist regime against Angola and other independent African states.

The Romanian and Cameroonian heads of state stressed that the Continent's problems must be solved by the Africans themselves, without foreign interference. They advocated strengthening the unity and solidarity of the African states and of all patriotic forces in their common struggle to consolidate national independence and focus all national and regional efforts on economic and social progress.

The sides emphasized the important role of the OAU in devising political solutions for conflicts and tense situations on the Continent, in establishing a climate of good neighborliness and cooperation between the African countries, and in supporting their endeavors for rapid economic development.

Referring to the situation in Europe, the two presidents expressed their conviction that progress toward European cooperation and influence will have a positive impact on the international political climate and favorable consequences for peace and detente. They expressed the view that the only way to achieve European security is to halt the stockpiling of armaments and begin negotiations on military disengagement and disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament; to ensure a military balance on the continent not by increased arming but by cutting back troops and military spending; and to intensify economic, cultural and scientific-technical cooperation among all the European states.

Upon exchanging views on the Middle East situation, the two heads of state expressed the view that efforts must be urgently intensified to achieve a general, just and lasting peace conducive to the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Arab Jerusalem, and to a settlement of the Palestinian problem, based on implementation of that people's right to self-determination and to establish their own independent state, and on respect for the independence and territorial integrity of all the states in the area.

One of the most vital problems for international peace and security is to eliminate underdevelopment and establish a new world economic order. The two presidents noted that no significant progress had been made in negotiations to date; economic instability has increased; economic inequality has deepened; the difficulties of the developing countries--particularly of the oil-importing ones--have mounted; the economic crisis and the raw materials and energy crisis continue; all these reflect negatively on the general international life.

Romania and Cameroon believe that the establishment of a new world economic order constitutes an obligation and is of vital interest to all states, irrespective of their social-political system and level of economic development; they believe that an equitable solution to this basic problem for mankind's future can only be made possible by the active and equal participation of all states. Thus, they reasserted their political will to make every effort to ensure the success of the current UN General Assembly session, so that the negotiations planned can lead to significant progress toward the establishment of a new system of international economic relations.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Ahmadou Ahidjo emphasized the threat posed by the unprecedented intensification of the arms race and by increases in military spending, and agreed that a lasting peace in the world can only be ensured by specific measures for general, particularly nuclear, disarmament. The resources saved as a consequence of disarmament should be used for the development of each nation and for solving the economic and social problems of the states, and especially for extending greater aid to the developing countries. They stressed the importance of the decisions of the UN General Assembly special session devoted to disarmament, and expressed the view that the international organization can make an essential contribution to international security.

The two heads of state stressed the need to enhance the UN's role in solving mankind's complex problems. They are positive that lasting and equitable solutions to these problems require the active and equal participation of all the states, which are directly interested in promoting new relations of respect for national independence and sovereignty. They emphasized the need to improve and democratize the United Nations, and to continuously adapt it to contemporary realities.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the United Republic of Cameroon expressed satisfaction with the results of the visit, and believe that their talks--and the agreements signed on the occasion--will lead to the development and deepening of Romanian-Cameroonian friendship, being, at the same time, an important contribution to consolidating international peace and cooperation.

President Ahmadou Ahidjo of the United Republic of Cameroon conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania his sincere thanks for the warm reception, hospitality and feelings of esteem and friendship he enjoyed throughout the visit.

President of the United Republic of Cameroon Ahmadou Ahidjo invited President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu to pay an official friendship visit to the United Republic of Cameroon.

The invitation was accepted with pleasure; a date will be set through diplomatic channels.

Ahidjo Departure

AU301428 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0725 GMT on 30 August carries a live relay from Bucharest's Otopeni Airport on the departure of Ahmadou Ahidjo, president of the United Republic of Cameroon, from Romania.

According to the announcer President Nicolae Ceausescu and "other Romanian officials" and numerous Bucharest residents are at the airport to see off the Cameroonian president. An honor guard presents arms. The national anthems of Romania and Cameroon are played. The two presidents are reported to review the honor guard.

The announcer states that President Ahidjo and President Ceausescu take leave of each other. The live relay ends at 0740 GMT without any speeches being exchanged.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

AU022053 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] President Nicolae Ceausescu today received 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic, who paid an official visit to our country.

Expressing particular satisfaction with being received by the head of the Romanian state, the guest stressed that he has the pleasant mission to convey warm greetings and wishes for health and happiness to President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu on behalf of the president of the Syrian Arab Republic, Hafiz al-Asad, and on behalf of Mrs Anis al-Asad, as well as wishes for progress and well-being to the friendly Romanian people.

During the meeting, the two sides expressed satisfaction with the positive development of good relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples which are experiencing a constant upward trend in all fields. At the same time, they reasserted their common desire to continue to act to expand and deepen political, economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries in the spirit of the understandings at the summit level in Bucharest and Damascus and in the interests of the two countries and peoples and the general cause of peace, understanding and good cooperation among nations.

They also expressed the desire to continue to strengthen cooperation between the two countries at the level of international life and especially in connection with establishing a comprehensive, lasting and just peace in the Middle East.

During the meeting, they discussed certain matter pertaining to international life. Both sides stressed the need to take firm action to surmount the current state of tension in the world, to resume and continue the policy of detente, peace and security and to settle disputes and conflicts in various parts of the world by political negotiations alone by respecting the principles of national independence and sovereignty, of equality of rights and mutual advantage, noninterference in internal affairs and renunciation of the use or threat of force. Within this framework, they stressed the particular importance of halting the weapons race, of adopting tangible measures for disarmament and primarily nuclear disarmament, of eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new international economic order.

Special attention was paid to the recent developments in the Middle East. The two sides stressed the need to continue efforts aimed at a comprehensive political solution in that area that will lead to a just and lasting peace, something which presupposes Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war--including Arab Jerusalem--a solution to the Palestinian problem, including the creation of an independent Palestinian state.

Within the framework of the exchange of views, the two sides expressed concern over the unilateral actions taken by the Israeli Government to implant new settlements in the occupied territories, about the restrictive measures taken against the Palestinian people and about the recent arbitrary decision of declaring the whole of Jerusalem Israel's capital.

The two sides stressed that all these actions are flagrantly at variance with the principles of international law and with the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and of the UN Security Council since they constitute new obstacles in the road of establishing a just peace in the Middle East.

The guest expressed warm thanks and the high appreciation of President Hafiz al-Asad for the untiring and consistent activity performed by Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu personally with a view to resolving the situation in the Middle East on a lasting and just basis.

The meeting took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

GREEK PRESIDENT KARAMANLIS ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST 3 SEP

AU030846 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0825 GMT on 3 September begins a live relay from Otopeni Airport on the arrival of Greek President Konstandinos Karamanlis to Bucharest. According to the announcer, Nicolae Ceausescu, Ilie Verdet, Gheorghe Radulescu and Stefan Andrei have come to meet the guests. He adds that President Karamanlis is accompanied by Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis, Greek ambassador to Bucharest Michel Cottakis, and Petros Molyviatis, secretary general at the presidency.

The national anthems of the two countries are played, and an honor guard presents arms.

After the welcoming ceremony the relay ends at 0840 GMT. No speeches were exchanged.

RCP OFFICIAL RECEIVES HONDURAS CP OFFICIAL

AU030843 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Aug 80 p 5

[Text] Comrade Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, on 27 August met with Comrade Milton Rene Paredes, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Honduras [CPH], who is in our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee.

On this occasion, the two sides briefed each other about the current future concerns of the RCP and CPH. They also expressed the joint desire to constantly develop the relations of esteem and mutual respect that have been established between the RCP and CPH. They also discussed certain aspects of the international political life.

The meeting took place in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

PLO MEMBER QADDUMI ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST 2 SEP

AU030823 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0400 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Faruq QADDUMI, head of the PLO Political Department arrived in Bucharest and began talks with Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei.

BELGIAN FREEDOM PARTY OFFICIAL ON VISIT

AU021828 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1742 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 2 Sep (AGERPRES)--Willy de Clercq, president of the Freedom and Progress Party of Belgium, paid together with his wife a visit to Romania over August 27-September 2, at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front. The guest was received by Tamara Dobrin, executive chairman of the SDUF National Council, with whom he exchanged views on SDUF activity and on the current stage of the Romanian-Belgian relations.

W. de Clercq also had interviews at the executive of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation and of the Ministry of Finance, where problems of mutual interest were approached.

Ceausescu Meeting

AU022047 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today received Willy de Clercq, chairman of the Party of Freedom and Progress of Belgium, who expressed satisfaction with the opportunity to meet the RCP secretary general and also extended warm greetings and best wishes for health to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and wishes for success in the activity he is carrying out as head of the Romanian state and party on his behalf and that of his party's leadership. At the same time, he expressed thanks for the invitation to visit Romania and for the warm hospitality he enjoyed in our country.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks for the feelings expressed and, on his behalf, and that of the party leadership, extended cordial greetings to the chairman and leadership of the Party of Freedom and Progress of Belgium.

During the talk, the two sides stressed with great satisfaction the positive relations that have been established and are developing between the two parties and emphasized that their expansion contributes to developing relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Belgium and is to the benefit of both peoples, of the cause of detente, peace, security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

They also exchanged views on certain current problems of international political life. During the talks, the two sides expressed concern about the tension in international relations and stressed the need to intensify efforts by all nations, by the progressive and democratic forces everywhere, to halt the worsening of the world atmosphere and to resume and continue the policy of detente based on the strict respect in relations among countries for the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights and mutual advantage, noninterference in internal affairs, nonrecourse to the use or threat of force. They also stressed the need to act to resolve problems between states, conflicts in various parts of the world, by peaceful means and negotiations alone, by completely ruling out the use of force or threat of force in international relations.

Proceeding from the particular importance of establishing a real system of security and cooperation in Europe, the two sides stressed the need to properly prepare and organize the Madrid meeting, which is being called to give new impetus to multifaceted and free cooperation among the nations of the continent and to favor the adoption of tangible measures for military disengagement and disarmament.

Both sides voiced concern about the proportions of the weapons race which endangers the peoples' peace and independence. They stressed the need for all states to act to halt the weapons race and to proceed to tangible measures for disarmament and primarily nuclear disarmament.

During the talks, the two sides stressed the need to eliminate the phenomenon of underdevelopment and, in this respect, stressed the role devolving on the current UN special session devoted to establishing a new international economic order to achieve progress on the path of more equitable world economic relations which will favor the socioeconomic development of all peoples, especially of lagging peoples.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER BURTICA ADDRESSES UN SPECIAL SESSION

AU282010 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1818 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] United Nations, 28 Aug (AGERPRES)--Taking the floor during the Thursday proceedings of the special session of the UN General Assembly devoted to the new international economic order the head of the Romanian delegation Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, hailed the admission of the Republic of Zimbabwe as member of the United Nations Organization and stressed that Romania considered the engineering of the new international economic order as a complex historical process which presupposes not a confrontation between different states or groups of states, but a close collaboration between different states or groups of states, but a close collaboration between the developed and developing countries, irrespective of their social system with a view to settling the existing problems in common.

It is in this spirit that Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu militates advancing, during the talks conducted with numerous heads of state and government, with political personalities and personalities in the economic field from all continents, in declarations and official documents , innovating suggestions and initiatives of action proving the imperious need for radical, structural changes in world economy and in the international economic relations, he stressed. In keeping with these orientations, over the last years Romania has advanced in international bodies proposals of tangible measures meant to orient efforts towards major objectives such as eradication of underdevelopment, speeded-up economic and social development of the developing countries and bridging of interstate gaps, industrialization and modernization of agriculture, access of less developed countries to modern technologies and training of national cadres.

In a unitary world economy, characterized by growing interdependencies, the tension and disbalance caused by the current system of international relations bear on all states, raising new obstacles to their progress, the Romanian chief delegate said. Under these circumstances, when progress has become indivisible, liquidation of underdevelopment, the carrying out of a coherent set of structural changes and the building of the new international economic order are legitimate aspirations of the countries in which three fourths of the globe's population live, prerequisites for the further peaceful and stable development of all the states regardless of development level and socioeconomic system, of world community as a whole.

Stressing that the eradication of underdevelopment implies the developing countries' own efforts just as a deepening of their cooperation, of mutual assistance to the end of creating a strong national technical and material base the speaker pointed out that often the effects of the efforts made by the developing countries were diminished, sometimes annihilated in conditions of the present mechanisms of international economic relations.

It is precisely this fact that makes us insist on the need for a firm commitment to a process of radical transformations which should lead to fully equal interstate relations, to the observance of each nation's right to be full master of its nation riches and capitalize them in the interests of its own people, to the complete abolition of the imperialist policy of strength and dictate.

The Romanian vice-premier stressed that so far the developed countries which had the obligation to grant a more substantial support to the developing countries, had not shown the necessary understanding of these countries' demands which are also the demands of the joint world progress.

Romania considers that the constructive proposals advanced by the developing countries provide a basis for achieving the necessary consensus so that mankind should make effective steps towards the buildup of a new international economic order.

The Romanian chief delegate referred next to the totally insignificant results scored so far in the engineering of a new international economic order showing that sometimes they were justified by the seriousness and persistence of the crisis phenomena in world economy. In this way, the problem is considered the other way round: The global crises are in fact the direct effect of the present system of international relations. To overcome these crises and to remove their perturbing effects radical measures should be adopted and translated into fact.

The essence of the measures Romania has in view is the establishment of a new and equitable international division of labour starting with the promotion of powerful productive activities in the developing countries. The main lever of this process is a speeded-up industrialization of the developing countries and of the settlement of the serious food problems, the modernization of the agriculture of the developing countries and assistance so that they increase their plant and animal production.

Recent developments, the speaker went on, included the energy issue among the most important and topical ones whose settlement requires an immediate and responsible effort by the states. The negotiation of a set of measures--in the field of production, energy consumption and distribution--aiming at progressive and equitable transition to a diversified system of energy sources is a major objective which must be attained with the participation and in the interests of all the states. Besides the measures undertaken on a national plane an equitable cooperation among producers and consumers must be promoted, states' permanent sovereignty over their own resources being observed, cooperation which should take account of the interests of world economic stability and especially of the need for a faster economic progress of the developing countries.

The demands for a balanced economic growth also imply the creation of new mechanisms apt to ensure economically-substantiated ratios among the prices of the major categories of products: raw materials, energy, farmfood produce, manufactured products. Obviously, an important element that should be the starting point of this effort is the recognition of the countries' sovereign right over their national resources and of the economic activities to capitalize their own potential. Likewise, ways should be opened allowing for the liquidation of excessive fluctuations of the prices in the international market and the protection of the purchasing power of the developing countries against the erosion generated by inflationary processes.

Underlining that one of the major economic questions posed today is the foreign debt the developing countries have to the developed ones, the speaker pointed out that Romania considered it necessary that measures of alleviating the developing countries' foreign debt and of equilibrating their balance of payments should be identified and agreed upon. Thus, the annulment should be considered of the foreign debt in case of the countries whose per capita national income is lower than 500-600 dollars, as well as discounts, moratoria and other measures of spreading out payments, inclusive of their postponement without interest for a period of 15-20 years, in case of other developing countries confronted with this problem.

The Romanian minister drew attention on the fact that the developing countries felt the effects of the hardened access on credit markets, particularly due to the increasing rate of interest recorded over the last few years. In this respect, he considered as topical the adoption of measures that should maintain interests within reasonable limits, facilitate the developing countries' equitable access to financial markets, to long-term credits, to capital markets.

Likewise, it is necessary that increasing attention be paid to international cooperation with a view to reorienting the process of recycling the financial means of the countries with surpluses so that it meet the financial needs of the developing countries in the interest of their faster economic and social developments.

The head of the Romanian delegation mentioned in this context that the continuation of the process of liberalization of international trade and particularly the favouring of the access of the developing countries' exports to the markets of the developed countries were also, in Romania's opinion, major lines of action.

The huge waste generated by the arms race and the imperative of identifying and utilizing new financial resources, material resources in general, for development highlight the topical character of the proposal Romania advanced regarding the setting up of a development fund with the contribution of the savings that can be obtained by cutting down military expenditures.

Referring to the fact that one of the items in the agenda of the current special session was the adoption of a new strategy for the third development decade, the Romanian vice-premier said: In Romania's outlook, in order to generate palpable effects the new strategy should imperiously be part and parcel of the process of establishing the new international economic order. Considering the results scored during the proceedings held in preparation of the elaboration of the new international strategy for development as highly modest and showing that the negotiations conducted had not led so far to consensuses on fundamental questions, the Romanian vice-premier showed that Romania considered that the new strategy should represent a concrete programme of action oriented towards the eradication of underdevelopment and the building of the new international economic order. The qualitative and quantitative objectives proposed by the Group of 77 are in expression of minimal demands for correcting some of the most serious shortcoming of the current situation.

An essential question of the current special session is the launching of global negotiations on international economic cooperation--the speaker mentioned. Pointing out that Romania considered those negotiations on extremely important action, the Romanian chief delegate highlighted that a decision of the current special session on the launching of global negotiations in 1981 was a genuine test of the countries' wish to effectively pass to actions. He showed that a consensus was possible if all developed countries proved receptive to the proposals of the Group of 77.

The Romanian delegation considers that the mechanism of global negotiations should ensure all states' democratic participation and an integral approach to the questions to be negotiated. Conceived as a comprehensive action meant to relaunch international economic dialogue, the global negotiations will have to result in tangible measures which should commit the responsibility of all the participating states in solving the problems in the interest of the general economic progress and in concordance with the demands of the new international economic order.

As charged by Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu, by the Romanian Government we address the special session of the United Nations a call to firm action for solving the problems perturbing today the normal development of the world economy and economic collaboration among states--the head of the Romanian delegation concluded.

Meets Delegates, U.S. Businessmen

AU291142 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] United Nations, 29 Aug (AGERPRES)--The Romanian chief delegate to the UN General Assembly special session on matters of establishment of a new international economic order, Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation had an interview with the Soviet chief delegate Viktor F. Maltsev, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union.

The Romanian minister also met Datuk Seri Mahathir Bin Mohamed, deputy prime minister and minister of trade and industry of Malaysia, and Gaston Thorn, deputy prime minister and miniseter of foreign affairs of Luxembourg, president of the Ministerial Council of the European Economic Community, Jorge Castaneda, minister of foreign affairs of Mexico, as well as the chief delegates of Iraq and Japan. During the talks they approached questions of expansion and intensification of the bilateral relations, of collaboration for the successful conclusion of the special session for the establishment of the new international economic order. Cornel Burtica also had working meetings with presidents of American firms having relations with Romania firms. On the occasion, they examined questions related to the further development of the exchanges and economic cooperation.

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION TALKS WITH AUSTRIA REPORTED

AU021825 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Vienna, 2 Sep (AGERPRES)--The Romanian delegation led by Deputy Prime Minister Angelo Miculescu, minister of agriculture and food industry, concluded its official visit in Austria.

During the talks with the relevant Austrian minister, they approached aspects of expanded Romanian Austrian collaboration in agricultural science and technique, especially as regards the application of advanced technique to animal breeding and plant cultivation, as well as the intensification of the farm commercial relations. Expressed was also the wish of cooperating for the achievement of farm units in third countries, especially in animal breeding. The foundation was decided in this respect of a Romanian-Austrian agricultural working group, made up of representatives of the two ministries, which are to annually analyze the stage of collaboration and advance suggestions for the deepening of the relations between the two countries in the farm sector.

During the visit, the joint Romanian-Austrian agricultural working group had its first session in Vienna, under the chairmanship of the two ministers. They established sectors in which the collaboration between the two specialized ministries and between farm production and research units in the two countries are to be developed and deepened.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES MINING, ENERGY WORKERS AT MOTRU RALLY

AU011509 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1130 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at the Motru mass rally occasioned by his working visit to Gorj County--live]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, I want to begin by conveying to you, to all the inhabitants of Motru and of Gorj County, warm greetings from the party Central Committee, the State Council and the government, and on my own behalf, as well as best wishes and the miners' wish: "good luck." [applause, chants]

We have come to the Gorj mining basin on a working visit to see how the 12th congress decisions and the 1980 plan are being implemented and how the Gorj miners are working to give the fatherland the coal required for the entire country's energy needs. I must say that I was generally well impressed; I have noted considerable progress in the organization of the quarries, in the utilization of equipment, in strengthening order and discipline, in improving professional training, and as a consequence thereof, in fulfilling the plan calling for more coal for the fatherland. Similarly, I noted good results in the work of the energy workers [energeticieni], who are running the installations better and have marked the first step in better utilizing coal, thus delivering a larger amount of energy.

I know that other Gorj enterprises have also obtained good results. Hence, I want to convey to the miners and to the energy workers in the first place, congratulations for the results attained so far, and to wish them ever new successes. [applause, cheers]

I also want to convey congratulations to the 7,000 working people who, upon the call of the party Central Committee, came here to help fulfill the program envisaging more coal for the fatherland. Warmest congratulations, too, to the youth teams and to the military people working in this mining basin. [applause, chants of "Ceausescu and the people"]

I also want to warmly congratulate the working people in all Gorj County enterprises, the peasants and all other working people for their results to date; I hope they will make every effort to obtain the best possible results and to end this year and the entire 5-year plan in one of the first places [in competition among counties]. [applause, cheers]

I want to mention with great satisfaction the fact that throughout the country the working people, regardless of nationality, are unswervingly implementing the congress program and the 5-year plan, thus permitting us to fulfill and even exceed the 1976-80 5-year plan. This is why, from here, from Motru, I want to convey congratulations to all our working people for their wonderful achievements in building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania. [applause, cheers]

We also have good results in agriculture and in developing the other branches of the economy, in education, and in science and culture. They forcefully demonstrate the fact that the 11th congress program is the guarantee for Romania's steady advance toward the comprehensively developed socialist society, toward the communist society. [applause, cheers]

As a result of these wonderful achievements in all areas, we were in a position to continuously fulfill the provisions and additional program on raising the working peoples' incomes and living standard.

As is known, we are now applying the second stage of remuneration increases, scheduled to be generally completed by the end of this year. It will bring an approximately 30 percent increase in the working people's real remuneration, as compared to the 20 percent initially envisaged in the 5-year plan. This far greater increase in the working peoples' incomes was made possible by the results obtained in increasing the national wealth, by the enthusiastic work of all our people--conscious builders of their own free and happy life. [applause, cheers]

The implementation of the program to raise the material and cultural living standard forcefully attests to the fact that everything we are achieving in our socialist fatherland is devoted to the general development of society, to improving and continuously raising the people's living standard, the supreme goal of our Communist Party's policy and the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society we are building in Romania. [applause cheers]

In all areas of the country, in all localities and counties one can see the creative efforts made by our people in industry, agriculture, science and culture, and in building housing projects, the blossoming towns and localities. Motru itself constitutes an expression of socialist construction. Work has begun on new towns for the Gorj miners, which in a few years time, will catch up with Motru. New, blossoming towns and localities are emerging in other parts of the country as well. Thus, in step with the development of industry and of the material basis, better housing and living conditions are made available for all the citizens of our socialist fatherland. [applause, cheers]

To mention only Gorj County, it is evident that had we not developed mining production, had we not built electric power stations and developed industry and other economic activities, we would not have been able to build the towns we have, to develop the villages and to increase the working peoples' incomes as we have done.

Hence, everything we are achieving is precisely the direct result of the development of industry, agriculture and other fields of activity. It is on this basis that we are able to increase incomes and raise the general level of civilization of all our people. [applause, cheers]

Anyone can see today what the workers class--allied to the peasantry, intelligentsia and all working people, regardless of nationality and led by the RCP--has achieved within a historically short period of time in building the most just society in the world: the socialist society. I must tell you that I talked to many of the guests attending the celebrations marking the 36th anniversary of the social and national liberation revolution who spoke enthusiastically about the way in which the Romanian people are developing a free, independent and prosperous fatherland. [chants of "Ceausescu and the people"]

You--the older among you, since there are many young people here too--know what the bourgeois land owners' system was like; you know what working and living conditions the working people had, and in what situation Gorj County was: little industry, but, during the fascist period, with a large detention camp for communists and antifascists. Today, Gorj County, like other counties, has a new, prosperous life. This year, like many other counties, it had production totaling over 10 billion lei, being a county in the full process of development. [applause, cheers]

Dear comrades and friends, we have every right to look back with satisfaction and pride on our achievements, attained through the united work of our people, in building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania.

We are aware of our difficulties and shortcomings, and of the mistakes committed and the failings noted in our activities to date. However, many of them were [word indistinct] failings, so to speak. It is obvious that until a few years ago the miners working in Gorj today did not know what mining was, while now they have to use giant excavators and to produce great quantities of good quality coal. Within a short period of time they have learned how to work well, and I am convinced that in the coming years they will attain a professional and technological level comparable to any other in the world of which we need not be ashamed. [applause, cheers]

We must undoubtedly learn from our failings and mistakes; we must endeavor to work better and to ensure better fulfillment of our plans and program and of the 12th congress decisions. I call on the Gorj miners and on the miners throughout the country to make every effort so that in the coming few years we can fulfill the 12th congress program and give the fatherland more and better quality coal, thus permitting our country to become even more independent of oil and coal imports and to cover fuel and energy requirements from domestic resources. It will not be easy. However, we have all the prerequisites for it and I am convinced that the miners, like the oil workers, and the miners of Gorj among them, will honor the tasks entrusted to them by the party and will fulfill the people's expectations for domestic energy. [applause, cheers]

As of this year, various measures were taken--in accordance with the 12th congress directives--to ensure the technical-material basis required to develop the mining industry and oil production. I am referring not only to coal, but also to the other ores that the country needs. The very fact that 7,000 working people from all the county came here this year to help develop mining production more rapidly is part and parcel of those measures and shows that the party and government are determined to do everything possible to ensure optimal implementation of the 12th congress decisions. [applause, chants of "Ceausescu and the miners"]

Dear comrade miners and energy workers, I do not now wish to criticize any of the things I have seen. There is room for criticism but I hope that it will be understood by all, including the county committee and party organization, that by not criticizing I am giving them credit for seeing the failings, drawing conclusions and working so that in the future all activities will be of a higher quality. [applause]

We must lay greater emphasis on utilizing all our equipment at full capacity. In the coming years, Gorj, like the other mining areas, will receive even more sophisticated, highly technological equipment in ever greater quantities. However, it must be understood, comrades, that such equipment is very expensive and must be utilized at full capacity, must be well maintained and repaired. At the same time, it must be manned by workers, technicians and engineers with an ever higher level of professional and technical training. Hence, one of the major issues for Gorj, for the County Party Committee, for the Ministry of Mines and Petroleum, for the general directorate of the Gorj mining basin is to take every measure to raise the level of professional and technical training of all personnel. This sophisticated equipment must be made to yield more coal, less expensively and of better quality for the fatherland. Similarly, work at the country's thermoelectric powerplants must be better organized. Currently they are the largest in the country, a fact which requires better organization, more responsibility and perhaps more cadres from other counties to ensure that all equipment functions at the planned parameters and that the country receives the necessary energy using coal, and not burning oil, as is unfortunately often the case. [applause]

Dear comrades, we must make every effort so that the tasks entrusted to the miners, energy workers and all other working people of Gorj and of the entire country can be fulfilled in the best conditions. You may recall, comrades, that when we adopted the program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society I said to all our people: This will not be a picnic or a pleasure trip; we are setting out on a very difficult road, on a path of intensive work. Building a new, progressive society requires the united efforts and work of all our people. I want to state that in the 5 years since the adoption of that program, our people have shown that they are steadily following the party's policy and are determined to implement the program to build the comprehensively developed socialist society and to advance toward communism. [applause, cheers]

We still have a long road to travel. As you see, we have to shift the mountains to get coal, we must descend deeper and deeper into the earth to extract coal, we must drill deeper and deeper to find oil. Generally speaking, we must intensify our efforts and labor to increase the national wealth and raise the people's well-being. The society we are building is a society of free work, of a free people, masters of their destinies and fully aware of the fact that only through their united work can they secure the victory of communism in Romania, their well-being and happiness and the independence and sovereignty of Socialist Romania. [applause, cheers]

As of 1 January we will begin the new 5-year plan. You are familiar with its provisions. As in the past, Gorj County has great tasks in the coming 5-year plan. As you know, the 12th congress set the goal of attaining a new quality in our life and activities, of promoting Romania to a new stage of development, that of a country with a medium level of development, with everything that it entails. This requires consistent and united efforts from all our people. We must encourage broad debates with the working people in all enterprises, units, towns and communes on the programs of the new 5-year plan. We must discuss together the best means of developing industry, agriculture and other sectors, of making our cities and villages more beautiful, and of raising the people's living standard. Socialist democracy in our country is based on direct participation by the working people, by all the people, in mapping out our development programs, in implementing the party's policy, in consciously building their free, communist future. [applause, cheers]

In the coming few months we will discuss the programs on regional development and on the development of each locality. Beginning this month, programs for the 1981 plan will be debated in enterprises. All opportunities available in each town, commune and county must be responsibly discussed and examined. As I said at the agricultural conference this summer, each commune must produce as much as possible; no patch of land should be left untilled; the livestock sector must be developed in all the counties. We have wonderful conditions for fulfilling the 12th congress' targets in agriculture as in industry and other areas. Each enterprise and economic unit must obtain the largest possible production with its equipment by enhancing labor productivity more rapidly, through better organization and higher economic efficiency, by firmly applying the new economic mechanism--workers' self-management and self-administration--which means that each collective of working people must manage its affairs as profitably as possible and use its equipment optimally and with maximum efficiency. The higher the economic efficiency and profitability, the higher the national income and the general wealth of the fatherland, and the more means we will have to develop our country and the people's well-being. [applause, cheers]

Despite all the difficulties caused in the world by the economic crisis, by the enormous increases in the prices of oil and energy in general, we have all the necessary conditions and the people's united work to fulfill the new 5-year plan, and I am convinced that the people of Gorj, too, will do their utmost to increase their contribution to the general development of the fatherland, to building communism in our country. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends, we are undoubtedly concentrating on the socialist and communist development of our country. However, by so doing we are also contributing to the cause of socialism, cooperation and peace throughout the world. We are fully aware of the fact that when each socialist country obtains ever better results in its development and overcomes with increasing ease the difficulties inherent in building a new society, the strength and unity of all the socialist countries grows, as does their prestige in the world. We will do everything possible to contribute to the prestige of socialism, to the unity of the socialist countries, to the policy of international peace and cooperation with all countries, regardless of their social system. [applause, cheers, chants of "Ceausescu-peace"]

We live in an era of great revolutionary changes in the world. We live in an era in which the peoples are struggling to shake off imperialist and colonialist domination, to win and consolidate their independence, to build a free life as masters of their fate. [applause]

It is true that this struggle is not easy; it requires sacrifices, and not just a few. The policy of the imperialist and colonialist forces, the policy of domination and diktat, of use of force against the peoples struggling for independence still has to be fought. However, international events demonstrate that there is no force in the world that can prevent a people from becoming independent and living in freedom when they are united and firmly determined to become independent. [applause]

Particularly complex problems have emerged recently in international life. The international situation has become very tense. The policy of detente and peace has been endangered. Romania has opposed and continues to firmly oppose the policy of tension and force. It has advocated and continues to advocate political negotiations as the only means of solving conflicts, based on respect for each people's independence and noninterference in internal affairs. We are convinced that the peoples, the progressive and anti-imperialist forces are strong enough to halt the aggravation of the international situation, to resume the policy of detente, peace and respect for national independence, to secure conditions in which the peoples can focus their capabilities on their socioeconomic development. [applause]

We can implement our party's program and promote our socioeconomic development only if there is peace, only under conditions of international friendship and cooperation. Similarly, each people can only develop in conditions of peace, friendship and cooperation. Hence, Romania is consistently striving to promote intensive cooperation with all the peoples in the world on the basis of the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, and renunciation of the use and threat of force, and on the basis of the fact that each people must decide on its development freely, in accordance with its wishes. [applause]

We are particularly concerned with the situation in Europe, where the most armaments--including nuclear weapons--are stockpiled, the largest numbers of troops are stationed, and which indeed constitutes the main hotbed where a new, devastating world war can break out.

More medium-range nuclear missiles are planned to be deployed in Europe. This will only increase the danger and insecurity of all the peoples, the threat of a new devastating war. This is why we resolutely and forcefully speak out for and endeavor to achieve security and cooperation in Europe. We hope that the Madrid meeting this fall will give fresh impetus to the policy of detente and to the implementation of the Helsinki documents. First and foremost, we hope that the Madrid meeting will lay the groundwork for a European disarmament conference. We actively support the Soviet Union's suggestions for negotiations to halt the deployment of additional nuclear missiles in Europe. All the European states and peoples must say a resolute no to the new missiles and weapons which enhance the (?threat) of destruction. We must make every effort to begin negotiations and to halt the deployment of more nuclear weapons in Europe and then to proceed to disarm, to cut back military spending, to halt the production and cut back stockpiles of nuclear weapons. This is in the interests of all European peoples and of all mankind, which wants peace and independence. [applause, cheers, chants of "Ceausescu-peace"]

Dear comrades and friends, from here, from Motru, I want to state that in the future, too, Socialist Romania, our Communist Party and our government will do their utmost to contribute to building a better and more just world, a world of equal peoples, in which national independence will be recognized and observed, in which all material and intellectual means will be used for socioeconomic purposes, for the well-being and happiness of mankind. We will do everything possible for the well-being and happiness of the Romanian people. [cheers]

In conclusion, I want once again to express my conviction that the Gorj party organization and communists, all the working people and working people's councils will make every effort to strengthen the unity of all collectives with a view to consistently fulfilling this year's plan and the entire 5-year plan, and to thoroughly preparing for the new 5-year plan, thus permitting the working people of Gorj County to occupy a leading place in the nationwide competition taking place among our counties and units. Thus, our people will be the winners in the competition, will have a better material basis, and greater well-being and happiness. The best county will, naturally, be rewarded accordingly. I hope that the people of Gorj will work intensively and daringly and win this competition. [cheers]

I wish the miners ever greater successes and good luck. [cheers] I wish the energy workers and all working people ever greater successes in all their activities. I wish you all good health and happiness. [cheers, chants of "Ceausescu and the people"]

CEAUSESCU BEGINS WORKING VISIT TO GORJ COUNTY 1 SEP

AU011551 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 1 Sep (AGERPRES)--President Nicolae Ceausescu started his working visit to Gorj County. The first unit visited was the Girla quarry nearby the big thermo-power station of Rovinari. President Nicolae Ceausescu's working dialogue conducted in Gorj coal basin deals with essential questions related to the increase of coal production and the more efficient utilization of resources with a view to enhancing the country's energy potential.

On his visit, the Romanian head of state is accompanied by Prime Minister Ilie Verdet, by Emil Bobu and Virgil Trofin.

BRIEFS

ITALIAN MILITARY VESSEL--The Italian military vessel Caio Duilio, which had visited the port of Constanta, left Romanian waters Monday, 25 August. During the visit the ship's crew visited historical monuments, cultural establishments and tourist points in Constanta and on the Black Sea shore. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Aug 80 p 2 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO SUDAN--Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, received Dumitru Ristea, who presented his credentials as Romania's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Khartoum. [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 27 Aug 80 AU]

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON POLISH SITUATION

Bajalski On Soviet Restraint

AU021329 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Aug 80 p 2

[Permanent correspondent Risto Bajalski report]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 27 August--The events in Poland--which were called by Edward Gierek at the last party plenum in Warsaw "a serious political and economic crisis"--are meeting with a restrained reaction in the Soviet Union, we may say in every respect. This can be deduced, first of all, from the behavior of the Soviet information media.

The press, television and radio are not indulging in their own assessments of the Polish events and what is more, they are not publishing reports by their correspondents even about facts which are no secret in Poland. At the same time, the widest Soviet public has not remained without some elementary reports on the difficulties and upheavals which Poland is experiencing. All the political dailies have carried excerpts from the Sunday speech by Gierek at the PZPR Central Committee plenum (according to TASS). It may be said that the Soviet public has thus learned about the essential assessments of the situation made by the highest Polish leader and about the measures of the PZPR Central Committee announced on Gierek's speech.

In the meantime, personnel changes in the top political leadership in Poland have been reported here, and excerpts were published from the Saturday TRYBUNA LUDU editorial, so that the Soviet public has been able to feel all the gravity of the "serious political and economic crisis" in the neighboring country.

It may be said, among other things, that the restrained Soviet reaction to the events in Poland is similar to that 10 years ago, when the allied country was shaken by strikes and tragic clashes in the Baltic ports. Now, as a decade ago, exclusive prominence is given here to Polish official assessments of all that is happening and to the measures undertaken by the Polish political leadership alone.

Poland As "Something Else"

In fact, Moscow is paying strict attention so that nothing may be done on the Soviet side which anybody could interpret or call an element of Soviet influence on the internal development in Poland. Ten years ago your correspondent reported from Warsaw on the "December events" there and was able on the spot to notice the unconcealed satisfaction of the Poles that the Soviet Union was behaving cautiously in every respect. This positive experience in interallied relations between the Soviet Union and Poland has not been forgotten even now--by either side, of course.

Apart from the impressions of restraint which we have presented on the basis of the behavior of the public media, it is possible to discern Soviet caution in political talks here, too. The caution is manifested in that one does not hurry with conclusions, that possible solutions are discussed from the angle of Polish practice and specific Polish traits in the development of their social relations, and finally in that the reality is perceived that Poland will seek and find a way out of the crisis through sociopolitical steps which need not have any precedent in other socialist communities.

As always when one discusses other allied countries , the well-rooted notion that Poland is "something else" operates in the awareness of the politically informed people here and even in wider politically inclined strata, and this is even openly stated and properly argued.

Anyway, in the reports so far carried by the Soviet press on the political and economic upheavals in Poland, the public here has also been prepared to reconcile itself both with the specific phenomenal forms of the crisis situation in that country and with the possible solutions which have not necessarily been tested in other socialist countries.

The Strongest Wish

What appears to be the strongest Soviet wish in the political circles here is undoubtedly the desire for the quickest possible establishment of the internal political, social and economic stability in Poland. The stress of unconcealed Soviet interests lies here, for there is no doubt entertained about anything else: Either about the firmness of tested alliance or the trustworthiness of the socialist system, for instance.

Among other things it is said in Moscow that the Soviet Union--as 10 years ago--will try to contribute to the mitigation of Poland's economic difficulties through some extraordinary measures. After the "Baltic events" in 1970, as is known, the Soviet Union came to the aid of the Gierek leadership with $100 million in foreign exchange, which was urgently used in Polish trade with the West. It is learned that a similar assistance has been offered to Poland now, too, but of course involving a much larger sum than a decade ago.

For Foreign Consumers

In addition to the said way of informing the Soviet public about the events in Poland, one should remark that an article by TASS commentator Yuriy Kornilov was published last night here and that it is polemical in nature. It is true that the commentary was transmitted to foreign customers of the Soviet news agency and constitutes polemics with "imperialist circles."

Nevertheless some points made by the commentator are interesting and even indicative of the positions of pronounced political-ideological resistance to Western propaganda about the events in Poland. The commentator believes, for instance, that "imperialist countries, that they are trying to "undermine socialism from within" and that with their gigantic propaganda machine they "export anticommunism, nationalism and individualism to the world of socialism." (By the way, Western radio stations in Russian could not be heard so well here recently.)

The Soviet political dailies for the time being are refraining from similar or any other commentaries.

BORBA, POLITKA Reports

AU021609 [Editorial Report] The Belgrade dailies BORBA and POLITIKA through 1 September continued to carry extensive reports on events in Poland. Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 28 August on pages 1 and 2 carries a 1,000-word report by Aleksandar Prlja, its special correspondent in Warsaw, who says that the Poles "are witnessing such scenes and hearing words and contexts as this generation of Poles has indeed had no opportunity to experience." He cites TRYBUNA LUDU and PAP on strikers' demands and government readiness for compromise. He also notes that Polish television has carried Cardinal Wyszynski's sermon, which "otherwise never happens here."

Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 29 August on page 7 carries a 1,500-word report by Lazar Martinovic, its permanent correspondent in Warsaw, on the general situation which is "worsening," on the publication of the 21 demands by the strikers and Jagielski's statement. Martinovic says that "it has been reported from trustworthy sources on the Baltic coast that one of the very authoritative strike leaders on behalf of the committee called on workers in other regions of the country not to stop work." because "the spreading of the strike would make the negotiations more difficult."

Aleksandar Prlja in POLITIKA of 29 August on pages 1 and 2, in a 1,100-word report, quotes strike leader Walesa calling on other regions to refrain from strikes. Prlja reports on the publication of government views, strikers' demands and quotes TRYBUNA LUDU article on the "renewal" of the trade unions.

BORBA on 30 August carries a 1,600-word report by Martinovic on pages 1 and 7 under the front-page headline "Situation More and More Complicated." It says that the talks with the strikers "seem to have reached a deadlock" and that the newspapers report "growing alarm and concern" because of the continued strike. The vew that "the leadership of the strike is in the hands of 'antisocialist forces,' which are not precisely identified" is said to be reviving. Martinovic reports that "it is said" that the strikers told the government that "their committee is able to expand the strike to the whole country at any time."

POLITIKA'S Prlja in a 1,400-word report on 30 August on pages 1 and 2 says that at this time reports and statements "must be taken with some skepticism even when news 'unpleasant for the government' is confirmed by the official government sources themselves." Reports on the breakdown of strike negotiations must be considered in this light, he says. Prlja "inevitably comes to the conclusion" that the government is trying hard to reach agreement with any strike committee outside Gdansk. He says it is felt "the danger is not over by far" and possibilities have not been removed for "terribly risky attempts" to cut down the strike movement.

On 31 August, the correspondents of both dailies report that a solution seems to be near. BORBA carries a 1,000-word report on pages 1 and 3 under the front page headline "Expecting an Outcome." POLITIKA carries Prlja's 1,000-word report on pages 1 and 2. He cites "fully reliable sources" on the content of agreement said to have been initialed in Szczecin and Gdansk. On the same day, Prlja contributes a 1,200-word article, "What the Bishops Say," which is carried on page 5 and describes the influence of the Catholic Church in Poland through the centruies and in the present crisis.

On 1 September, BORBA has a front page banner headline: "Agreement Reached Between the Government and the Workers in Poland: Strikes End." POLITIKA's front page headline reads: "Denoument of the Acute Crisis in Poland: Agreement Signed in Gdansk." BORBA's correspondent Martinovic in a 1,700-word report on pages 1 and 6 says that "the Polish public has received the agreement with obvious pleasure." "A grave conflict has been ended in Poland; it threatened to cause an upheaval with unforeseeable internal consequences and to endanger the painfully restored processes of detente externally." Martinovic notes that "it can now be said reliably that this was really a well-organized and skillfully led movement which at any moment could be transformed into the worst -- a general strike."

POLITIKA's correspondent Aleksandar Prlja in a 1,500-word report on pages 1 and 2 says that some points of the agreement reached with the strikers "constitute now considerable innovations not only in the social practice of Poland but also in all the socialist countries of Eastern Europe." The main point is the formation of "self-managing trade unions."

The strikers have accepted the formula about the leading role of the PZPR, Prlja says, but "something has happened the significance of which is not yet easy to see and to assess fully, but, in any case, everybody knows that it is of potential historic value to many processes in the socialist world." Prlja also notes requests for the release of some workers defense committee members who "until yesterday" were called political dissidents by TRYBUNA LUDU.

Novakovski on Outcome

AU022040 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Jan Novakovski commentary]

[Text] On 31 August the greatest sociopolitical crisis that ever shook Poland ended to the satisfaction of the disputants and world public opinion. It ended in a gesture of general fraternization, by stressing that a Pole can always agree with another Pole and that common sense without any coercion is the best way to national unity. Here is a commentary by Jan Novakovski:

The crisis was not unforeseen. What was unforeseen was its form and, when it broke out, its solution. The crisis was even rather clearly announced, primarily in the country itself. The most characteristic signal for alarm appeared on the pages of the Polish weekly POLITYKA on 5 July. In an article entitled "People and Economy" the weekly's chief editor Mieczyslaw Rakowski set forth, frankly and without beating about the bush, the main difficulties facing contemporary Poland, the unenviable economic situation in the country and the dark prospects for the eighties. He also proposed action: It is necessary to inform society boldly and consistently about the country's economic situation, he wrote, adding that setting forth the truth about the present moment was not all, it is only a precondition. The vital interests of nations call not only for introducing order into the economy, the policy of wages and prices, but also, and perhaps above all, an accelerated working out of a program of structural changes that would deal both with guiding and managing the national economy.

We no longer have time for long discussions, Rakowski warned at the end of his article on 5 July. Therefore, the crisis did not begin suddenly. During the 2 weeks of its most tumultuous days, the picture of the crisis changed rapidly several times. The developments are generally known and it is already possible to draw certain conclusions. The most important conclusion is that the Polish workers class is not against socialism. True, in his speech on 18 August Edward Gierek warned that the developments in Gdansk assumed a dangerous aspect and that the antisocialist and anarchist groups had taken advantage of them.

However, immediately after Premier Babiuch was replaced, several Politburo members and other leaders did not speak or spoke very rarely about antisocialist elements. The justified demands of workers began to be mentioned. The talks between representatives of the government and strikers became more serious and, surprisingly, it was easier to remove the so-called political point--the workers's political demands--from the agenda than what was not disputed from the very beginning--the financial and social demands.

The outcome of the talks demonstrates that the workers' demands were acceptable within the framework of the socialist system and that they do not threaten this system. The workers themselves rejected extremist and unrealistic claims by some of the strikers. This was also stressed by Lech Walesa, leader of workers, before the agreement was signed in Gdansk.

It also turns out that the Polish workers class did not set forth a demand for a break with the country's present allies. It did not do it because of fear, although there were many rumors -- the conjecture ran -- about a possible national disaster, but for the simple reason that what was really wanted was that Poland have the best possible, friendly and, naturally, equitable relations with all countries, particularly with its neighbors.

It can also be assumed that the link between authority and the workers class will be stronger than in the past after the recent agreement reached without any coercion, thus contributing to the more rapid development of the country and an increase in the standard of living of all people. Let us also recall the statement made by the representatives of the two sides in the talks, Lech Walesa and Mieczyslaw Jagielski: "There are no victors and vanquished we have reached an agreement. We have not achieved everything, but we have achieved very much. The rest we will achieve later. We are certain that this is good for the whole country. The Poles, if they want, can agree."

However, what remains now is the international aspect of the developments in Poland. The European [communist] parties in particular are stressing the historic outcome of the developments in Poland for the international workers movement, for socialism in the world and thus for the world in general. The consequences, naturally, are not quite perceivable.

DJURANOVIC RECEIVES SWEDISH AMBASSADOR

AU301517 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, has received Bertil Arvidson, Swedish ambassador in Belgrade. They exchanged views on the advancement and expansion of bilateral relations between the two countries.

DJURANOVIC CHAIRS FEC SESSION ON EXCHANGE, CREDIT

LD022037 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1453 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade -- According to the statement issued by the Federal Information Secretariat, at its session today chaired by Veselin Djuranovic the Federal Executive Council discussed several issues in the sphere of economic relations with other countries, in particular issues which refer to the implementation of the law on foreign exchange transactions and credit relations with other countries.

The Federal Executive Council discussed the concept of the system and of the mechanisms of obtaining credits abroad in the next medium-term period, topical issues of the functioning of the foreign exchange market as well as the points of departure in working out the methods and the criteria of establishing and monitoring balance of payments and foreign exchange balance positions of the republics and autonomous provinces in the unified projection of the payments and foreign exchange balance of Yugoslavia.

The Federal Executive Council decided that on these issues cooperation be established with republics and autonomous provinces within the framework of the interrepublican committee for the sphere of the foreign trade and exchange system. Following the establishment of cooperation with republics and autonomous provinces relevant federal organs will prepare draft legislation on the further application of systematic solutions in this sphere.

NAFTAGAS OF NOVI SAD SEARCHES FOR OIL, GAS

AU011626 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Aug 80 p 3

[Summary] Some 4,500 workers of Naftagas of Novi Sad have been searching for oil for three decades. "The Novi Sad enterprise is prospecting mostly in Vojvodina, but work is also underway in Serbia proper and Kosovo. It is also preparing for arospecting in Bosnia-Hercegovina and under the sea in the south Adriatic. In addition, the working people of the collective are searching for gas and oil in Angola, Gabon, Tunisia, Korea, China and Algeria, and talks about new business are underway in a number of nonaligned and developing countries."

Last year, almost 1 billion dinars were spent on prospecting and in the current medium-term period spending will total 6.7 billion dinars. "Naftagas plans this year to produce 1,160,200 tons of crude oil and 1,050,000 cubic meters of gas in our country alone, Zoran Milovanovic, member of the managing committee of the Naftagas composite organization of associated labor, says. And production will increase from year to year."

No oil fields have been found in Serbia yet, but the Danube and the Morava valleys are promising and prospecting will be continued until the end of 1985. Milovanovic says that oil shale has been found around Arandjelovac and Aleksinac. The oil content is about 10 percent, and exploitation is not economical at present.

In prospecting abroad, the most promising is that in Algeria. According to an agreement, Naftagas will invest $28 million and, if oil is found, 49 percent of production will be delivered to Yugoslavia for 15 years.

Milovanovic says that negotiations are underway about prospecting for oil and gas in Nigeria, Cameroon and Guinea Bissau. However, some 5 to 10 years inevitably elapse between the beginning of the search and exploitation. The search for oil is a painstaking affair and often disappointing. Naftagas is well equipped for our circumstances, but not in comparison with similar companies in highly developed countries. In the coming medium-term period to 1985, 12 billion dinars will be expended on prospecting.

BORBA REPORTS ON SLOVENE COAL MINERS' DIFFICULTIES

AU311616 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Aug 80 p 3

[J. Pjevic report]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 19 Aug--As a result of their losses totalling over 400 million dinars in the first half of the year, the Velenje and Zasavje coal mines (operating within the Velenje and Zasavje mining and energy combines which also include the Sostanj and Trbovlje thermoelectric powerplants) have found themselves in an unenviable position and, according to claims made by some leading officials and organs, even in a critical situation. The fact that, because of the losses, there is a shortage of funds for financing current production and business operations and the planned increase in personal incomes and for solving housing and other problems of social welfare represents the greatest problem.

For several days now the miners and the workers of the two thermoelectric powerplants (whose semiannual losses amount to about 650 million dinars) and of other organizations of associated labor of the two mining and energy combines have been discussing the reasons for the losses and the necessary measures to eliminate them. Certain one-sided views and socially unacceptable appraisals and proposals have been expressed in these discussions, especially at the beginning. The organs of the composite organization of associated labor of the Slovene electric power industry and the self-managing interest community of the electric power industry have considerably contributed to this phenomenon with their own one-sided appraisals and views. According to these organs, the semiannual losses are a consequence of the failure to carry out the accord on the increase of prices of electric power and coal.

Establishing "Clear" Relations

Similar views on the reasons for the losses were also expressed yesterday during talks between the leading officials of the two mining and energy combines and Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Stefan Korosec, member of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Slovenia, and [illegible] Hafner, president of the Slovene trade unions. Representatives of these two large mining and energy combines claimed that the losses are due nearly exclusively to the fact that the agreed increases in the price of electric energy and coal had been only partially carried out at the beginning of the year. They maintained that, despite the losses, the necessary funds should be "found" for the planned increase in personal incomes and for solving the housing problems.

However, during an open and polemical dialogue, in which representatives of the communal and intercommunal leaderships of sociopolitical organizations also participated, it was unanimously concluded that subjective shortcomings were also involved in this connection.

Earnings of About 13,000 Dinars

Despite all objective difficulties and subjective shortcomings, the miners, especially those in the Velenje mine, (including even poor workers and shirkers) are earning relatively good wages. Their personal incomes (including allowances for underground work and overtime pay) exceed the average personal incomes in the entire Slovene economy by 65 percent. The Velenje miners' monthly wages range from 10,000 to 20,000 dinars, amounting to an average monthly wage of about 13,000 dinars.

Stane Dolanc and other participants in the talks pointed out that the miners, who are on the whole making maximum efforts to increase production and have even performed shock work recently, should eliminate non-workers from their ranks and strive for and achieve a more objective evaluation and awarding of work for everyone and truer self-managing income-based relations in their own basic organizations of associated labor and the electric power industry in general. As to further corrections in personal incomes, it is also necessary to take into consideration wider social interests and the difficulties faced by workers in other sectors of associated labor. As to the accords on higher prices of electric power and coal, it is necessary to bear in mind the fact that increases in these prices will provoke a chain reaction of price increases in the entire economy and an increase in the cost of living, something that will also affect, as consumers, those employed in the mining and energy producing activities.

SLOVENE COUNCIL INCREASES PRICE OF ELECTRICITY, COAL

LD030312 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1819 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Summary] Ljubljana, 1 Sep--At its session today the Slovene Executive Council decided that prices of electric energy and coal will rise by 30 percent. It also approved the proposal that the price of daily papers in the republic go up by 1 dinar from the 15th of this month. A subsidy of 4.8 million dinars was approved within the first phase of aid to agricultural estates in the municipalities of Murska Sobota, Gornja Radgone, Maribor, Lenart and Zalec which have suffered as a result of bad weather.

CROATIAN MEETING DISCUSSES MARKET SUPPLY SITUATION

AU311449 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Aug 80 p 3

[B. Grubisic report]

[Summary] Zagreb, 14 Aug--Representatives of the Croatian republican organs responsible for markets, prices and supplies and of business communities, consumers' councils and inspection and justice organs today held a meeting at the Republican SAWP Conference to exchange information on implementating the conclusions of the Presidium of the Croatian Republican SAWP Conference, the Republican Executive Council and other republican leaderships on market and supplies. It was noted at the meeting that, "regarding supplies, the situation has become essentially calmer" and "the gap between the available supply of certain goods and increased demand for them has been increasingly reduced." However, as it was stated at the meeting, "further intervention and efforts are still needed to completely remedy the market situation."

The supply of edible oil and detergents is sufficient in Croatia and the occasional shortages of these products in the market are due to poor organization of distribution, some speculation and a shortage of glass or plastic containers. The situation is somewhat more difficult regarding the supply of meat, especially pork. This year Croatia will be short of about 5,000 tons of pork. In this connection the meeting's participants stressed that the republics and provinces should reach an accord as early as possible on the allotments of pork that is to be imported in accordance with the decision of the Federal Executive Council.

Purchase of this year's wheat crop was another topic discussed at the meeting. It was noted that whereas nearly all the wheat produced by the social sector of agriculture has been delivered, private agricultural producers still have to deliver some 100,000 tons of wheat.

MACEDONIAN LEAGUE DISCUSSES ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

LD312344 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] The Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia has discussed current issues of the implementations of economic stabilization in that republic.

In assessing that there are significant results in the implementation of the set tasks the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia noted that certain negative situations and problems are burdening the reproduction trends.

This can be overcome only by broadly organized social activity through which, in an objective and specific way and on time, their causes and negative influences would be grasped with a high degree of responsibility by all who participate in the operative measures by which these problems are resolved.

Such an attitude would ensure economic stabilization and more long-term development goals and tasks. All self-managing and social factors have very complex and responsible tasks by which serious problems arising from the disrupted relations of the supply and demand of raw material and reproductive material and some consumer goods, in particular some food and other products vitally important to the populations, are resolved.

Because of the considerable dependence on imported material and raw material and under the influence of a general price hike, the planned tasks of production organizations are being implemented with very great difficulties. This also reduces possibilities for exports. However, complex relations in the supply of raw material and reproduction material are also suffering from many subjective weaknesses and problems. There are phenomena of solutions being sought, instead of through joint efforts, from positions of autarchic income, local or other kind of narrow interest of individual organizations of associated labor, by isolating reproduction processes within narrow regional frameworks.

The Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia stressed that what represents a serious brake to a successful and timely overcoming of problems is the delayed and often uncontrolled organizing of purchases by organizations of associated labor, and also the more formal approach to the process of self-managing agreement-seeking and negotiating as well as lack of respect for the jointly accepted tasks and mutual obligations, along with the tendency of bypassing and not respecting even certain systematic solutions and legislative obligations which regulate relations in distribution.

The situation on the market of consumer goods which are vitally important to the population is also very complex and contradictory. The Presidium decided that it is urgently necessary to undertake, in an organized manner, specific supplementary measures and sociopolitical and self-managing activities in order that the production of these goods be increased and a regular supply of the market achieved. Furthermore, it is necessary to coordinate consumption with real needs and to improve the associating and linking up of organizations which have a special social obligation for the continuous supply of the market.

Particular effort should be made to enhance the degree of responsibility toward tasks and obligations undertaken at every level. The Presidium stressed, the statement of the session says, the urgent need to ensure a specific stance toward these problems and to enhance the responsibility of all factors in order that these tasks be performed on time and in a disciplined manner, through intensified and specific ideopolitical activity by basic organizations and organs of the League of Communists and sociopolitical organizations as well as of the working people and citizens in organizations of associated labor and local communities, and also through operative involvement by self-managing and state organs.

MONTENEGRO PREPARES CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

AU290925 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Aug 80 p 3

[Summary] "Titograd, 20 August (TANJUG)--At the end of September, the Assembly of Montenegro will adopt the draft of the amendments to the constitution of the republic, after which there will be public discussions about this important document for several months." The proposed amendments are to implement Comrade Tito's initiative on collective work and responsibility and refer to the terms of office and the work of collective organs.

The first five amendments to the Montenegrin Constitution were adopted in 1978. The present changes are contained in nine amendments, beginning with the sixth amendment. "This amendment complements the uniform foundations of the sociopolitical system and elaborates more precisely the principles on collective work, decision making and responsibility. It particularly stresses the personal and joint responsibility of all the members of the collective organs, both for their own work and for the work of the organs.

"According to Milutin Tanjevic, president of the Commission for Constitutional Questions of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro, the basic content of this amendment consists in that it establishes obligations for all the organs of authority and self-management according to which they are obliged to carry out their work, which encourages much wider and varied activities in the implementation of the spirit of Comrade Tito's initiative.

"The seventh amendment refers to all the republican and communal organs and it provides, among other things, that the presidents and vice presidents of the sociopolitical communities be elected for 1 year, and the presidents and vice presidents of their executive organs for 2 years, provided that no one may be elected to the same office twice in succession.

"The eighth amendment rules that the president and the vice president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro and the presidents of the assembly chambers be elected for 1 year and that they cannot be reelected to the same office.

"The ninth amendment introduces an innovation according to which the president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro is elected for 1 year and cannot be reelected to this office within the same election period. It is also provided that the Presidency shall be elected 2 months after the first session of the Assembly, which should contribute to a fuller realization of the continuity in the performance of the rights and duties of the Presidency and to maintaining greater work readiness during the setting up of the Assembly and its organs and bodies.

"According to the proposed tenth amendment, the president of the Executive Council of the Montenegrin Assembly shall be elected for 2 years from among the members of the Executive Council and cannot be reelected to the same office during the term of the Executive Council's office. The same provision applies to the vice president of the Executive Council."

The amendment which provides who is to propose the members of the Executive Council exists in two versions. According to one, the proposal shall be made by the Sociopolitical Chamber of the Assembly. According to the other, the Assembly shall elect the members and the president of the Executive Council, as well as republican secretaries who are members of the council, at the proposal of the Montenegrin Presidency. Milutin Tanjevic says that these two versions must be carefully examined so that the best solution will be adopted.